

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



THE MIDLOTHIAN ELECTION: MR. GLADSTONE ADDRESSING THE CROWD FROM THE BALCONY OF LORD ROSEBURY'S HOUSE, IN GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH, EIGHT P.M., MONDAY, APRIL 5.—SEE PAGE 356.



BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Highclere Castle, the Countess of Carnarvon, of a son.  
On the 25th ult., at Gibraltar, the Right Hon. Lady Lovat, prematurely, of a son, who only survived his birth an hour.  
On the 1st inst., at Mulgrave House, Fulham, the wife of the Hon. Mark Francis Napier, of a son.  
On the 2nd inst., at 1, Grosvenor-square, Lady Graham, of a son.  
On the 31st ult., at 14, Grosvenor-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Gathorne Hardy, of a son.  
On the 4th inst., Lady Carington, of a daughter.  
On the 5th inst., at 55, Warwick-square, the Hon. Mrs. Crewe, wife of Vaneau Harpur Crewe, Esq., of a son.  
On Feb. 8, at Valparaiso, Chili, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, British Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult., at Powderham church, Devon, Hugh Leslie, second son of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Henry Courtenay, to Laura, youngest daughter of George Henry Courtenay, Esq.  
On the 31st ult., at St. Margaret's, Penn. Bucks, Edward Medley Carter, Captain 84th Regiment and Adjutant of the Royal Cumberland Militia, second son of the late Sir James Carter, of Mortimer Lodge, Berks, formerly Chief Justice of New Brunswick, to Lucy, youngest daughter of Sir Philip Rose, Bart., of Rayners, Bucks, and Cromwell-road, London.  
On the 3rd inst., by special license, at The Deanery, St. Helier's, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Jersey, Alfred Fatio, Esq., of Oaklands, Grouville, Jersey, to Louisa Madeline, eldest daughter of the late Rupert H. Warre, Esq., and niece of Sir John Kenward Shaw, Bart., of Kenward, Kent.  
On the 31st ult., at St. Mary's, Hornsey-rose, by the Rev. R. Gunner, Franz Karl, eldest son of Franz Thimm, Esq., of Stanhoe Lodge, Muswell-hill, and grandson of the late Lieutenant Horace Mathias, Royal Artillery, to Katherine, youngest daughter of Joseph Spawforth, Esq., of Sandal Magna, Hornsey-rose. Indian and colonial papers please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at his residence, The Old Hall, Smedley, Manchester, Malcolm Ross, J.P., aged 69.  
On Feb. 16, at Melbourne, Australia, in the 26th year of his age, Robert George Henry Ross, late of Belsize Park, London, son of the late Robert Ross, of Calcutta and Rugby. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. Indian and New Zealand papers please copy.  
On the 4th inst., at his mother's residence, The Sycamores, Anfield-road, Liverpool, in his 50th year, Robert Norris, Esq., of Arley House, Seaford.  
On the 31st ult., at the residence of her uncle, Dodbrooke Rectory, Kingsbridge, South Devon, Ethel, the dearly-loved and eldest daughter of the late Robert Thomas Landells, in her 19th year.  
On the 26th ult., at Tombland, Norwich, Caroline Elizabeth Margaret, the beloved wife of J. Craig Waddell, M.D.  
On the 3rd inst., at her residence, 20, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, Elizabeth Cecilia, widow of Captain George Reid, of Deer Park, County Cork, and eldest daughter of the late Sir James Anderson, Bart., of Buttevant Castle, County Cork.  
On the 4th inst., at The Hall, Brampton Bryan, General George Staunton, C.B., Colonel of the 92nd Highlanders.  
On the 31st ult., at Bournemouth, Elizabeth Catherine Townsend, eldest daughter of the late Rev. E. J. Townsend and M. C. Townsend, late of Birmingham, Warwickshire, and granddaughter of the late George Townsend and the Lady Elizabeth Townsend, of Honington Hall, same county.  
On the 4th inst., at Shrubs Hill, Lyndhurst, Catherine, widow of the late Admiral Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B., aged 67.  
On the 5th inst., at Stonor, Henley-on-Thames, the Lady Camoys, in her 79th year. R.I.P.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17.

SUNDAY, APRIL 11.

Second Sunday after Easter.  
Morning Lessons: Numb. xx. 1-14; Luke x. 17. Evening Lessons: Numb. xx. 14-xxi. 10; or xxi. 10; Gal. ii.  
Westminster Abbey, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy; 7 p.m.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich; 3 p.m., Rev. John Oakley, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Hoxton.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Derry; 7 p.m., Rev. Henry Bickersteth Otley, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Ilkley.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, noon.  
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. Chauncey Maples on Massai and the Rouma District, East Africa).

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

Oxford City High School, foundation to be laid by Prince Leopold.  
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.  
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.  
Folk Lore Society, 8 p.m.  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. Lorimer Fison on Fijian Burial Customs; Mr. C. Staniland Wake on the Polynesian Race).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Explosive Agents; Mr. C. Foote Gower on Abingdon Sewage; Mr. G. Chatterton on the Main Drainage of Torquay).  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

Princess Beatrice born, 1857.  
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.  
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Charles Mackay on existing Gaelic Dictionaries).  
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.  
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.  
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.  
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor W. Boyd Dawkins on the Classification of the Tertiary Period by means of the Mammalia; papers by Mr. A. H. Stokes and W. H. Twelvetrees).

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

Hospital for Women, Soho-square, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndal on Light and Colours).  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Society, 5.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (M. Ernest on Marcus Aurelius—in French, 9 p.m.).  
Philological Society, 8 p.m.  
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major Wilkinson Shaw on the Organisation and Tactics of Military Convoys in War).

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

Moons first-quarter, 7.14 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. James Sully on Art and Vision).

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is now open at Arthur Tooth and Son's Gallery, 5, Haymarket, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

LYCEUM.—MERCHANT OF VENICE, Every Evening at 8.15. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Morning Performances every Saturday during April, at Two o'Clock.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. Every Evening at Eight. Miss Nellie Power, Messrs. G. H. Macdormott, Arthur Roberts, the Brothers Dare, &c. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERU at Nine.—M. Devienne, Mlle. Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great Success of the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects, received with immense applause. Arranged by M. Devienne. Première Danseuse, Mlle. Ada, supported by Mlles. Broughton, Powell, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. Messrs. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees. THE MOORE AND BURGESS HALL.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND EMBELLISHED. by Messrs. Lea and Co., of Warwick-street, Regent-street. NEW AND LUXURIOUS FEAUTURES have been manufactured by Messrs. Shoolbred, of Tottenham House. THE PRIVATE BOXES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS ARE ENTIRELY NEW. Stalls Newly Carpeted, &c. Rendering the Moore and Burgess Hall THE MOST ELEGANT AND COMFORTABLE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN LONDON.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS EASTER HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AT THREE AND EIGHT. New and Luxurious FEAUTURES, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30. No Fees.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, Her Majesty the Queen. SECOND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at Eight o'Clock. "Messe Solennelle, No. 2." In D (Cherubini); "Sanctus," in D (J. Seb. Bach); "Meccesitelle and Gledische Euhrt" (Beethoven); "Die Erste Walpurgisnacht" (Mendelssohn). Artists—Mrs. Osgood, Miss Hohenchild, and Madame Patry. Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Henschel. Full orchestra, and the Bach Choir. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Stalls and Front Row in the Balcony, 12s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s. 6d.; Unreserved, 5s., 3s., and 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., No. 84, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 57, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 59, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The FIRST CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 17, at Three o'Clock. The Programme will include Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, No. 5; and Schubert's Symphony in F major, No. 1. Op. 49 (first time of performance); Ernst's Violin Concerto in F minor; and Weber's "Oberon" Overture. Vocalist, Madame Marie Rose; Violin, M. Emile Saurer. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Orchestra and Gallery, 1s.—at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, Austin's Ticket Office; the usual places; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 124, Harley-street, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY NEXT, Quarter past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quintet in D, Mozart; Piano Quartet, E flat, Schumann; Barcarole, Violin Solo, Spohr; Andante and Scherzo, Quartet, Mendelssohn; Piano Solos by Kirchner; and Scherzo B minor, Chopin. Executants—Papini, Wiener, Hollander, Hanna, and Lasserre. Pianist, Oscar Beringer. Tickets for all parts of the Hall, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co., and Olivier and Co., Bond-street; and of Austin, at the Hall. HANS VON BULOW will play in May.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. HAYDN'S CREATION, FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 16. Miss Annie Marriott, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d., at Exeter Hall.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
March 28	30.138	36° 6'	52° 6'	87	5	47° 2'	33° 0'	NE.	136	0.000		
29	29.982	41° 1'	30° 7'	69	0	58° 8'	27° 3'	NE. SW. W.	61	0.000		
30	29.901	47° 1'	37° 3'	71	5	59° 7'	37° 9'	W. E.	135	0.000		
31	29.434	44° 5'	40° 3'	86	10	54° 5'	38° 9'	E. S.	41	0.285		
1	29.615	45° 9'	39° 8'	66	5	54° 6'	41° 5'	W.	376	0.135		
2	29.448	44° 9'	43° 8'	96	8	53° 3'	41° 0'	SW. S.	188	0.115		
3	29.541	52° 1'	45° 8'	81	8	59° 8'	45° 7'	SW.	368	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.982	30.034	29.973	29.539	29.551	29.577	29.555
Temperature of Air	49° 0'	52° 1'	47° 0'	44° 0'	44° 0'	55° 1'	55° 1'
Temperature of Evaporation	33° 0'	37° 0'	44° 0'	46° 10'	41° 0'	50° 0'	50° 0'
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	W.	S.	W.	SSW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 50	3 7	3 23	3 40	3 55	4 12	4 45
5 0	5 18	5 33	5 50	6 5	6 22	6 55

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

The substantial result of the General Election is now ascertained. There are still a few seats to be contested, but the grand issue of the constitutional appeal to the people of the United Kingdom has been placed beyond reach of material change. The policy of her Majesty's present Government has been decisively condemned. The Parliamentary majority which supported it has been dispersed "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and the Liberals have achieved successes which a fortnight ago it would have been deemed extravagant to anticipate. The political situation is, consequently, wholly reversed. A short week of hard fighting has sufficed to dispel no end of illusions, to trample in the dust an innumerable host of fond assumptions, to pour in on the mind of the nation a flood of broad daylight, and to disclose to Europe and to the world the deliberate judgment of the subjects of the Realm as to the Party by which, and the principles upon which, it elects to be governed.

What is the true meaning of this National Verdict? What conclusions are to be inferred from it? What lessons does it teach? What are the prospects to which it points? Perhaps, we shall not be far wrong in our interpretation of the truths which the majority of the elections, and their

upshot, have brought to the surface. We derive from them, in the first place, a full conviction that the British mind is not in favour of government by mystery. It cares not to give its approval to a policy carried into effect, for the most part, without having a voice in its adoption. It declines to be committed to responsibilities in different parts of the world without having had the option of reflecting upon their reasonableness or their expediency. It does not like to be dragged through the dark to positions which multiply its obligations, and, perhaps, do but little to enhance the dignity of its character. It would have everything above board—no further secrecy than is obviously necessary to the attainment even of just ends. It does not believe in the maxim that "the world is to be governed by Sovereigns and Statesmen" alone, except so far as they draw their inspiration from the people whom they essay to govern. It is willing, nay, even forward, to pay becoming deference to political experience; but it refuses blindly to put into the hands of any man, or of any set of men, the conduct of its public affairs. It admires genius; it does not grudge a large measure of confidence to those whom it has placed in a position of authority over them; but for generations past it has asserted its right and its will to determine for itself, in the last resort, the direction in which its political action shall be taken, and the great principles which it may choose to embody in them.

A second general inference, closely connected with the preceding, but distinct from it, may, we think, be drawn from the turn taken by the General Election. It is this. That the country is surfeited of a policy which finds its chief expression in surprises, in unrest, in situations which are more striking for the wonder which they excite than for the permanent good they are calculated to confer, either upon England or upon mankind at large. However the case may be with regard to speculators, either in money or in goods, the great bulk of our fellow-countrymen have neither interest nor desire to "fish in troubled waters." Possibly, this may be partly owing to phlegmatic temperament. Probably, if analysed, the motive may be as selfish as are most others by which national conduct is guided. Nevertheless, there is the fact. We are not a people given by preference to brawling. We do not take kindly to what Lord Derby calls the "gun-powder and glory" business. We are, by no means, insensible to the value of the influence which we possess, or which we ought to exert upon others. We naturally aspire to "ascendancy," but it is to an ascendancy based upon moral sentiments, habits, and proceedings. We would rather lead the nations than drive them. Disputations and quarrelsomeness we may be, and even somewhat self-asserting; but the British people, taken as a whole, eschew romance in political affairs. They are not eager to be mixed up with the rowdism of any Foreign State whatever. The quarrels of diplomacy, more especially when they "keep the country upon the brink of war, are not to their taste. They study rather to "be quiet and mind their own business." The last three or four years have kept them in perpetual hot water. The coming three or four years looked very much as if they would follow on the same lines. The internal affairs of the kingdom, commercial, financial, social, and political, suffered greatly from this reason; and hence the first general opportunity was eagerly taken advantage of to put an end, once for all, to so disturbing a system of rule.

The constituencies may be understood by a large majority to have declared that some, at least, of the institutions of the country require readjustment in order to meet the growing wants of the times. The population is becoming more enlightened every year. Education is expanding the intellectual faculties and susceptibilities of the masses. The Public Press is giving to them, day by day, full information of what is going on in most parts of the world. Restrictions of which they were once unconscious are now felt to be needless as well as irksome. Intercourse between mind and mind is gradually bringing to light inequalities which call loudly for redress. Great progress has been made in the way of reforms within the last half century, and the people are the happier for it. Great progress has still to be made. We cannot put up with political stagnation—still less with political promises put forth only to be ultimately evaded. Our national habit has been to cultivate sobriety and straightforwardness in our political proceedings; to increase rather than diminish the independence of the people; to enlarge their franchises; to evoke and employ their capacity for self-government, and unite, as far as may be, all classes by giving to each a fair share of power for the promotion of the public good. The General Election is a fair warning to any Government that may come into power that a fresh start must be taken with a view to domestic improvement. We must have progress without the necessity of perpetual agitation. Truth, justice, liberty, honour—this is the goal to which legislation should tend. The course of the General Election proves that this is the abiding object which a large majority of the constituencies desire to see realised.

The Prince of Wales has been re-elected commodore, Lord Alfred Paget vice-commodore, Mr. T. Brassey rear-commodore, and Mr. Wilkinson cup-bearer of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The sum of £822 will be offered in prizes during the coming season.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langhorn-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and George Graham.—CASTLE OF PELOPES. by Arthur Law. Music by Hamilton Clarke, followed by THREE ROWS, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with THREE FLATS, by Arthur A. Beckett; Music by Edmund Marolds. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s. 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Grand Duke of Hesse, after the confirmation of Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse at Darmstadt, visited the mausoleum at the Rosenhöhe, where they placed floral tokens of affection upon the tomb of the beloved Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland), and afterwards proceeded to the Grand Duke's Palace, where the Prince and Princess of Wales were staying. Her Majesty also paid a visit to the hospital in the Mauerstrasse founded by the late Princess Alice, and inspected the principal wards. The Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse dined with the Queen; and Princess Beatrice, Princess Charles, and Princes Henry and William, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany, came in the evening. On the following day her Majesty drove out with the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Elizabeth, and visited Princess Charles of Hesse. Princess Beatrice visited the Alice Hospital. A deputation of English ladies residing at Darmstadt, consisting of Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Radcliffe, and Mrs. Ewen, presented the Queen with a bouquet at the Schloss. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Darmstadt upon her return to Baden. The Grand Duke and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse accompanied the Queen to the station, where the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the members of the Grand Ducal family of Hesse were present at her departure. Her Majesty arrived at Baden at half-past six in the evening. Yesterday week the Queen walked to the Michaelsberg. Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the cemetery in the afternoon, and subsequently drove to the Alt Schloss, the Ebersteinburg, and the Teufelskanzel. Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe-Langenburg arrived from Karlsruhe on a visit to her Majesty on Saturday, returning in the afternoon. The Queen and Princess Beatrice paid a visit to the Duchess of Hamilton. On Sunday her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service at the English church. Count and Countess Trani visited the Queen. On Monday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice went for a walk on the promenade, and in the afternoon took a two-hours' drive to the Castle Favorite. The Queen paid a visit to the Trinkhalle, and drove in the afternoon to the Merkurberg. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is the Minister in attendance on her Majesty at Baden.

By the Queen's command, wreaths were placed upon the coffin of the late Viscountess Jocelyn at the funeral at Cannes by the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey and Lord Raglan from her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. A wreath from the Crown Princess of Germany was laid on the coffin by Mrs. Vyner.

The Queen has conferred on Augusta Mary Elizabeth Bentinck, widow of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, the honour of a peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baroness Bolsover of Bolsover Castle, in the county of Derby.

Her Majesty has expressed her intention to confer a peerage of the United Kingdom upon Viscount Barrington, the Vice-Chamberlain.

The Queen has appointed William Henry Wyld, Esq., lately Superintendent of the Slave Trade and Consular Departments, to be a Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, during their stay at Darmstadt, went to the Court Theatre. Their Royal Highnesses also paid numerous visits. The Prince left Darmstadt on Monday afternoon for Paris, arriving there on Tuesday afternoon. The Princess left for Copenhagen in order to be present at the celebration of the King of Denmark's birthday on Thursday. She arrived at Korsør on Tuesday evening, and was met there by the King and Queen of Denmark, and proceeded immediately with her parents in a special train to Copenhagen.

Her Majesty's corvette *Bacchante*, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales on board, arrived at Bermuda from Jamaica on the 29th ult.

Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral-Superintendent of Reserves, after his arrival in the *Lively* at Galway, was actively employed with the relief squadron, consisting of the *Goshawk*, *Brusier*, *Valorous*, *Orwell*, and *Hawk*, in distributing seed potatoes and clothing in places on the coast.

The Duke of Argyll and Ladies Evelyn and Mary Campbell, who have been on a tour in the south of France, have arrived at Cannes. The Duke of Westminster arrived at Grosvenor House on Saturday from Cannes, and has since left for Eaton Hall. The Marquis of Ormonde has arrived at Kilkenny from cruising in the Mediterranean. The Marchioness and her young daughter, Lady Beatrice Butler, who have been passing the winter at Cannes, have returned to Kilkenny Castle. Earl de Grey arrived at the Marquis of Ripon's, in Carlton-gardens, from the south of France on Saturday. Lady Molesworth has left town for the Continent.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Sir Robert Drummond Moncrieff, Bart. (Scots Guards), brother of the Duchess of Athole and Countess of Dudley, and Miss Evelyn Elizabeth Vane Hay, eldest daughter of Colonel the Hon. Charles R. and Mrs. Hay, and niece of the Earl of Kinnoull, were married on Tuesday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, in the presence of a large congregation, comprising the nearest relatives and intimate friends of both families. A detachment of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Scots Guards, the bridegroom's regiment, attended at the church, and lined the pathway from where the carriages set down the bridal guests to the church door. The eight bridesmaids were:—Misses Ida, Amy, and Maude Hay, sisters of the bride; Lady Edith Ward and Miss Evelyn Forbes, nieces of the bridegroom; Miss Arthur and Miss Meyrick, consins of the bride; and Miss Cholmondeley. The bride's dress was of ivory satin duchesse, the skirt being covered with Brussels lace and trimmed with orange-blossoms and ostrich feather trimming; and over a wreath of orange-flowers a Brussels lace veil, the latter being fastened to the hair by diamond stars, the gift of the Earl of Dudley. Her other jewels were a superb diamond spray, the gift of Miss Moncrieff, a gold bracelet and a pearl bracelet, gifts of the bridegroom, and a pearl and diamond brooch, a present from the Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland. The Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Rowland Hill, who, after the marriage, delivered an impressive address. The wedding party afterwards reassembled at the residence of the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Hay in Grosvenor-place. Shortly after two o'clock, Sir Robert and bride started for the Earl of Dudley's seat in Worcestershire.

The marriage of Captain Edward Medley Carter (late 34th Regiment), of the 1st Cumberland Militia, son of the late Sir James Carter, with Miss Lucy Rose, youngest daughter of Sir Philip Rose, Bart., was solemnised on the 31st ult. at St. Margaret's Church, Penn, Bucks.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. William W. Portal, eldest son of Mr. Wyndham Portal, of Malshanger, Hants, and Miss Florence Glyn, second daughter of the late Hon. St. Leger Glyn.

## THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Some further Illustrations are now presented of the Easter Monday assembly and field manoeuvres of the London and Home Counties Volunteer Corps, which took place on the Downs beyond the Brighton Racecourse, as described in our last. The troops assembled, under the general command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were formed in two divisions; the one, commanded by Major-General Turner, having to enact the part of an attacking force, which was supposed to be coming from Lewes against Brighton; while the defending force, under Major-General Radcliffe, occupied positions across the road to resist the hostile advance. We may here borrow, from a report by the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* with the attacking force, the subjoined account of the field manoeuvres:—

In the grey of a raw and misty morning the troops under Major-General Turner's command marched out from Lewes to get a firm hold of Kingston Front Hill before the enemy marching from Brighton could reach it. Several of the battalions constituting the brigades under his command had been quartered overnight in Brighton, and in order to be in position betimes had to muster before day had well broken, for train arrangements on the branch line were necessarily less perfect than on the main system, and Lewes was therefore in point of time almost as distant as London. At any rate, some corps coming from town had not assembled on parade much earlier, and yet were ready to take up their appointed position on Kingston Hill first, or among the first. For the purposes of the day's operations it must be imagined that the vantage point of Kingston Hill had been seized and strongly held by outposts overnight, while the main body bivouacked in the valley, with Lewes and Kingston in their rear. In the morning, as dawn broke, the sentries had been pushed further and further forward, cautiously feeling for the foe, whose presence was suspected, though no sign of his presence could be seen through the dense morning haze. As the foremost line had been pushed on from crest to crest the brigades had gained a firm hold of Kingston Hill, whence they might be ready to deliver blows strong and swift on the advancing adversary, and from which it would not be easy to dislodge them by the superiority in numbers of the Brighton force. This being the assumed condition of affairs, there was no attempt at an advance in regular order on the hill, but each battalion as it arrived at Lewes marched off at once to its allotted ground.

By ten o'clock all the brigades were in position, and half an hour later General Turner had his dispositions complete. On the right was the division commanded by Major-General Cameron. The first brigade, under Colonel Sprot, consisted of the London Rifle Brigade, the 2nd Surrey, the 6th Surrey, 7th Surrey, and 19th Surrey Rifle Volunteers. In the second brigade, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, 1st Essex Rifle Volunteers, had command, were the 1st A. B. Cinque Ports, 2nd Sussex, 1st Essex, 4th Kent, 26th Kent, and 4th A. B. Surrey. The 1st A. B. Kent formed the divisional battalion. Major-General Peyton's division prolonged the line to the left. The first of his brigades, commanded by Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards, was composed of the second Middlesex, the London Scottish, the Queen's Westminster, the Devil's Own, and the Artists. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, of the 36th Middlesex, had command of the second brigade, in which were the 4th Middlesex (West London), the 9th and 18th Middlesex, the 39th Middlesex, the 3rd A. B. Surrey, the 1st Tower Hamlets, while the 1st Sussex formed the divisional battalion. The line of sentries was then thrown forward to the slope overlooking Baisdean on the left and curved round the spurs and hollows by Castle Hill until it crossed Kingston Ridge, near an ancient earthwork, and was slightly refused in the lower-lying ground opposite Newmarket Plantation, so that the right flank was prepared against an attack from that direction and the enemy prevented from posting a battery where it might have enfiladed our line. Colonel Brendon, R.A., who had command of the artillery, found himself unexpectedly reinforced by four 18-pounder guns, and a strong body of the 1st Sussex Artillery from the other side, under the command of Captain Wood. These he utilised by placing them with the 40-pounders of the 10th Kent on a commanding knoll behind the old earthworks above mentioned, while to the 1st Cinque Ports Artillery he intrusted the centre and the left. The opposing forces could be seen extending along the crest of Bullock Hill to Baisdean on our left, where among the farm buildings in the valley they held a strong position, and to Newmarket Plantation on our right; but at other points they were totally screened from view for the present. General Turner had, however, a means of discovering something further of their dispositions when the signal to commence operations should be given. A huge captive balloon attached by ropes to a field telegraph-wagon and steadied by two satellites was almost motionless in mid-air above the valley of Kingston, but hidden from our foes by the ridge on which our division stood. When Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar by gunfire gave the signal which told that each commander had his head and free permission to use it as seemed best to him, the balloon rose suddenly two or three hundred yards above the hill, whence from a height clear of moving mists the signal party might look down on the movements of whatever force might be massed behind the enemy's forefront. The signal gun was announced by Hozier's battery opening from our extreme left on the farm buildings of Baisdean. From the ridge of Bullock Hill came a deep reply. Then the infantry of Colonel Ives's Brigade began swiftly advancing in strength to the attack of Baisdean, moving under cover of the shoulder of Castle Hill until they were well within range of the opposing skirmishers.

General Peyton, without wavering his advance, pushed the left of his first brigade forward to a point whence this track might be almost enfiladed, and, under cover of a brisk fire, continued to move steadily on the farmsteads. A ceaseless cannonade from the heavy battery of the Cinque Ports had paved the way for him; and, although the adversary obstinately refused to let go his hold of the walls and out-buildings so long as it was possible to hold them, the irresistible force of the attack on this point compelled him at length to draw in his right battalions. These, had then to retire somewhat precipitately, for Colonel Ives had cleverly prolonged his line beyond the farm buildings, so that he threatened the right flank of the brigade on Bullock Hill. Though this attack of General Peyton's was delivered with great determination, it simply served to disguise our commander's real design of creeping round the left of the Brighton force. Nevertheless, General Peyton, having once obtained a footing on Bullock Hill, determined to cling on them stubbornly and to gain the ridge if he might by hard fighting.

Meanwhile, the balloon signal party had ascertained that the enemy's second division was moving rapidly up to meet an attack on his left centre, towards which the second brigade of General Cameron's division was advancing with some show of a determination to break the line if possible. Some delay in getting the guns into action gave our adversary the opportunity of pushing his battalions across the plateau in front of Newmarket Barn to a point which they could never have

gained in the face of such a heavy artillery fire as it was in our power to have poured on them. This temporary advantage seemed to raise delusive hopes of being able to push us back from the plateau, and it took General Cameron some time to force the adventurous foe back. When he had done so by a combined musketry and artillery fire of deadly effect, and our guns were once more free to shell Newmarket Plantation, the time had come for developing the real turning movement, the object of which was to seize the space that is fringed by this plantation, and thence to get round our enemy's left. At a concerted signal General Peyton renewed with vigour his attack on Bullock Hill, making ground slowly foot by foot on the ridge with his left brigade, while with his right in echelon he swept the valley that leads from Norton Farm up to Newmarket Barn. Thus he exposed himself to a counter-attack, of which the opposing divisional leader seemed slow to avail himself. Indeed, there seemed at this moment considerable confusion on both sides. One of our brigades advanced with a precipitancy bordering on rashness, while on the other side there seemed a reluctance to take advantage of the opening offered that looked like vacillation. Some excuse for mistakes, however, might be found. The dry gorse and sedgy grass over which the battalions were then moving was on fire in a score of places. Red tongues of flame creeping up the hill-sides screened the whereabouts of riflemen, and dense clouds of smoke disguised the identity of friends and foes until they were within a few yards of each other.

The position of the guns on Kingston Hill, pointing from that lofty eminence across a deep ravine to Newmarket Plantation, rendered it possible for them to shell that position continuously until our skirmishers had crossed the combe and were well within striking distance. At the same time, too, Colonel Sprot had crept cautiously round the outlying hillocks that fall wave below wave from the escarpments of Kingston Ridge towards the Lewes Railway. The limits of operations forbade a wide detour in this direction, and rendered the success of a turning movement very doubtful; but the foe was so much occupied on Kingston Ridge, and General Cameron's advance was so cleverly turned, that the attacking lines of the London Rifle Brigade and the Surrey battalions were swarming up the slopes on each front of Newmarket Plantation before any resolute effort was made to bar their progress. Out of the Plantation the enemy was driven, but only to move back amongst the gorse whence they could sweep with a terrible musketry fire the open ground that lay between them and the belt of trees where Colonel Sprot's men were now held in check and exposed to a fierce cannonade from the enemy's massed batteries. Thus, two hours after the fight began, the rival commanders stood hitting each other hard, but neither yielding a foot of ground. General Peyton, with one brigade, still clung to the slopes of Bullock Hill, but had scarcely succeeded in gaining a yard towards the crest whence he might have exposed the enemy to a galling flank fire. By an oblique movement in echelon he had advanced his right brigade so far towards Newmarket Barn that it had almost lost its touch with the left, and a strong opposing body stood like a wedge in the centre of this division. A counter-blow struck strong and sure then might have broken the weak line of the invaders at this point completely, and seeing that each commander was left entirely to his own resources with liberty to crush his adversary whenever he might, it was apparently a sad lack of enterprise that let this opportunity slip. One thing was certain, we could not advance another step, though by quickly correcting errors it was possible still to hold with a firm grip such advantage as had already been gained. The leader on the other side seemed quite content to let it be so, to let the invaders batter their heads as long as they chose against his strong position; while he, confident in that and in his numerical superiority, stood still and smiled in grim defiance of all this wasted energy. The London Rifle Brigade, the 2nd Surrey, the London Scottish, the Artists, all reinforced their fighting line, then relieved them by bringing up reserves. The fire all along the front waxed hotter and hotter, and still not the slightest impression seemed to be made. The throngs of thousands and thousands of sightseers who had hampered the movements at many points now pressed on the centre and crowded even up to the muzzles of the 40-pounders in such dense masses that it would have been impossible to continue movements further according to any intelligible method. Luckily then the "Cease firing" sounded, the troops were ordered to lie down in the positions they had gained, and the commanders of divisions were summoned to the presence of the Duke of Cambridge.

Our large Engraving, which fills the two middle pages of this week's Number, represents the invading force, that of Major-General Turner, from Lewes, advancing down the west slope of Kingston Hill; with the Captive balloon and its appendages, at the summit of the hill, just on the point of rising; the Commander-in-Chief, with other general officers, and with the staff, are on horseback in the foreground, and the defending force has placed a line of riflemen, in close order, lying down on the ground in its front, to repel the first attack with sustained volleys of musketry. Crowds of spectators are gathered on the hillside, to the left hand of this view. Another page contains some amusing "Sketches at the Theatre of War;" in the titles of which, it will be observed, there is a pardonable allusion to those well-known Shakespearean stage-directions for a theatrical battle-scene, "Alarums and Excursions." The alarm-clock, by which a gallant volunteer has provided himself with an early morning summons, to prepare for his duty on the field of action, is not a military contrivance; but its shrill note of "ding, ding, ding," may do instead of the martial sound of bugle or clarion, to rouse him from pacific slumbers, at the inn or lodging where he has passed the night. The coffee-stall, at which he and his comrade must snatch their hasty breakfast, is another expedient to be relied upon in the vicinity of a friendly town like Brighton, though not exactly conformable to the experiences of an actual campaign in all parts of the world. "All in the Downs" affords a pleasant suggestion of the agreeable compensations for military toils and fatigues that may be granted by favour of that charming portion of society who are reported to entertain much regard for all sorts of soldiers, according to the maxim that "None but the brave deserve the fair." It is to be regretted that, in the case of "Excursions," which might as well have been called "Incursions" from the approach of an alarming cavalry charge, some terror is occasioned to a group of harmless spectators, family folk, apparently, who are suddenly driven off the ground where they ought not to have lingered, being just in the way of an advancing body of troops. "The Band of Hope" and the use of the flag in "Signalling" are features of the Brighton field-day which were noticed by our Artist on the spot; and it would have been easy to observe and portray many other characteristic incidents, if we had more space for their illustration.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided last Saturday at the closing festival of the eighteenth series of Lambeth Baths Winter Meetings for the People, when a large number of persons sat down to tea.



SKETCHES AT THE BRIGHTON THEATRE OF WAR.

SEE PAGE 339.



"ALARUMS."



"EXCURSIONS."



"COFFEE FOR TWO."



"ALL IN THE DOWNS."



"THE BAND OF HOPE."



SIGNALLING.





THE GENERAL ELECTION: READING THE RESULT OF THE POLL.—SEE PAGE 356.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

A despatch from Paris announces that the Countess of Paris has given birth to a son.

Prince Napoleon has issued a manifesto respecting the recent decrees in reference to unauthorised religious communities. He considers that the recent decrees do not amount to persecution, and he holds that they are but a return to constitutional law. The Bourbons recognised that theocracy must give way to the State. He declares it to be time that the fiction of a Conservative union should be ended, as there is nothing in common between the Legitimists and the Bonapartists. He concludes by saying that the most fatal policy of the Bonapartists would be to adopt a retrograde policy.

The appointment of Count Duchâtel to the Embassy in Vienna, in succession to M. Teisserenc de Bort, who has resigned on account of ill-health, is confirmed.

M. B. de St. Hilaire, the Vice-President of the Senate, has written a letter to the editor of a paper in Berlin, in which he expresses his recognition of Prince Bismarck's policy as one "decidedly useful for the preservation of European peace."

A circular bearing the signature of M. Duclerc, who is a Vice-President of the Senate, was distributed yesterday week to all the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, setting forth a project for the construction of a maritime canal between Bordeaux and Narbonne, thus connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea. M. Duclerc describes the scheme as a work of national importance, and urges the military, economical, and commercial advantages which would accrue to France from the establishment of a direct union between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The circular dwells upon the great engineering works accomplished by other nations, and declares that it is incumbent upon France to place herself beyond the possibility of commercial isolation by opening a canal by means of which she would remain the centre of the traffic of Europe with the rest of the world. M. Duclerc further states that the scheme has already been examined by a private company, and he concludes by an appeal to the Government to undertake the accomplishment of the project, or at least to aid in its execution.

Vice-Admiral Pothuau, the Ambassador to England, has been appointed Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Professor Nordenskjöld reached Paris yesterday week, and was met at the railway terminus by the Swedish Minister, a deputation from the French Geographical Society, and a large number of Scandinavians. He was received in the evening at the Champs Elysées Club by the members of the Geographical Society. Mr. Jules Ferry, Prince Oscar of Sweden, Captain Palander, and several foreign delegates, and 6000 persons were present. Admiral de la Roncière le Noury, president of the Geographical Society, presented the Professor with a large gold medal.

On Saturday the Professor breakfasted with the President of the Republic, and in the afternoon he attended the annual distribution of prizes to the learned and scientific societies which took place at the Sorbonne. M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction, presided over the ceremony, and announced that the French Government was happy to confer on the Swedish Navigator the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honour, and on Captain Palander, of the Vega, that of officer of the same order.

The Scandinavians resident in Paris gave a banquet on Sunday evening at the Continental Hotel in honour of Professor Nordenskjöld and Lieutenant Palander. There were about 220 persons present, including several ladies, Prince Oscar, the members of the Swedish and Danish Legations, Count Kapnist (Russian Chargé-d'Affaires), Madame Christine Nilsson, Count Mannerheim, and MM. Brostrom and Flahaut. The hall was most magnificently decorated with the flags of all nations, and escutcheons bearing the names of all the explorers who have attempted the North-East Passage. Professor Nordenskjöld and Lieutenant Palander sat on the right and left of Prince Oscar, and in front of them was erected a monument representing the prow of the Vega in the midst of icebergs, and surmounted by a bust of the Professor. M. Jensen, president of the committee, proposed a toast in honour of the Sovereigns of Northern Europe, the great country—France, and President Grévy. M. Sibbern, the Swedish Minister, proposed the health of his compatriots, Professor Nordenskjöld and Lieutenant Palander, and the toast was received with loud cheers. The Professor, in responding, said the thought of one's mother-country lent strength and courage in the hour of trial. Colonel Staff read some Swedish verses in honour of the Professor, and the Chaplain of the Swedish Legation proposed "The Health of Prince Oscar." His Highness, in reply, expressed his great pleasure at finding himself in the midst of his fellow-countrymen to do honour to Professor Nordenskjöld.

On Monday the Municipal Council of Paris gave an official reception to Professor Nordenskjöld and Captain Palander in a wing of the Tuilleries. The proceedings, at which Prince Oscar of Sweden was present, were very enthusiastic. A gold medal, struck to commemorate his visit to the French capital, was presented to the Swedish explorer. Both gentlemen were received in the afternoon by M. Gambetta; and in the evening they were entertained at a banquet given in their honour by the Geographical Society, Admiral de la Roncière le Noury presiding. They dined with President Grévy on Tuesday.

## SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies was on Monday engaged in the discussion of the Cuban Budget and loan. Señor Laiglesia, speaking in the name of the Budget Committee and in reply to Marshal Campos, said it was imperatively necessary to borrow a sufficient sum to pay off 50,000,000 piastres due to the army and 67,000,000 which was owing to the military contractors. The first thirteen articles were passed on Tuesday.

An official telegram from Havannah of Tuesday's date reports that the Royal troops have inflicted a loss of thirteen killed upon the insurgents in a skirmish and have disarmed a number of persons.

A Democratic Manifesto, signed by 279 former Deputies and Senators and twenty-one journalists, was published on Tuesday at Madrid, demanding religious liberty, liberty of the press, of public meeting, association and education, universal suffrage, and other fundamental reforms.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor has been confined to his apartments in consequence of a slight cold and hoarseness.

Thursday week was Prince Bismarck's birthday. He was visited, in his residence at Berlin, by many who came to express their congratulations on the occasion, amongst them being the Emperor William.

In consequence of the proceedings at the last sitting of the Federal Council with reference to the Bill imposing Imperial stamp duties, Prince Bismarck has officially presented to the Emperor a request to be relieved of his functions, as he cannot act upon the resolution of the majority.

## -AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It is announced from Vienna that the marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph with the Princess Stéphanie of Belgium has been fixed to take place in February next year.

The Crown Prince was received at Prague on Thursday week by the civil and military authorities, who expressed their gratification at his betrothal to the Princess Stéphanie, and invited him to take up his future residence in their city. In reply, his Imperial Highness said he found Prague a very agreeable dwelling-place. It is stated that after the wedding the Prince and Princess will reside for a time at Prague.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, M. Goedel, the Vice-President announced that the members deputed by the House to congratulate the Crown Prince upon his betrothal to the Princess Stéphanie of Belgium have been received by his Imperial Highness. The statement was greeted with enthusiastic cheers for the Crown Prince and the Princess Stéphanie.

## RUSSIA.

The Government have asked their representatives abroad to collect information on the subject of the Extradition Laws in all the more important countries.

Telegrams which have been received in St. Petersburg represent that the Chinese have crossed the frontier in the Amoor district in large numbers, and that still larger bodies of troops are in readiness to cross the Kashgar and Kuldja frontier. These statements have, however, been contradicted.

The papers in reference to the Hartmann affair are published in St. Petersburg, and, according to a report in that city, the Government having justified its action and recorded its protest, is inclined to let the matter drop, and even to send Prince Orloff back to Paris.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Central Asia telegraphs that the Russians have taken 5000 camels by force from the Persian Turkomans, and that a large number of troops have arrived at Tchikisliar.

## TURKEY.

The Sultan has, it is announced, ratified the proposal of Saïd and Sawas Pashas to accept the Turco-Montenegrin frontier line as proposed by Count Corti, with the exception of some slight modifications near the Lake of Scutari, to which the Italian Ambassador has assented.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* the assassination of the Sheriff of Mecca is a counterpart to the murder of Colonel Commernoff at Constantinople. The latter was killed as an associate of M. Onou, the distinguished friend of General Ignatieff. The former met his doom because he was supposed to have entered into secret negotiations with an agent of Lord Lytton.

A Constantinople telegram says that the Council of the Empire still continues the discussion of the Budget; but no decision had been arrived at up to Saturday in reference to the objections raised by Mahmud Pasha.

The Chief of the East Roumelian Staff has presented a report to Aleko Pasha, in which he gives instances in proof of his complaint that the houses and villages of the Mohammedans are set on fire with the knowledge of the troops and their Russian officers.

The Greek Patriarch has directed the serious attention of the Porte to the grave outrages committed by the Bulgarian population of Eastern Roumelia upon the Greek inhabitants.

## ROUMANIA.

The Senate has returned the National Bank Bill to the Chamber of Deputies with some slight modifications.

The Government has bought the rolling stock and other material of the Russian war railway between Giurgevo and Simniza for 3,000,000. This matter has been a controversy between the two Governments since the close of the campaign.

## BULGARIA.

Prince Alexander on Sunday opened the Session of the Assembly in person, delivering the speech from the throne in the Bulgarian language. He referred in terms of the warmest satisfaction to his recent journey to Russia and his friendly reception by the Emperor Alexander, and expressed his gratification at the especial interest taken by his Majesty in the welfare and national development of Bulgaria. All the members of the diplomatic body were present. In celebration of Prince Alexander's birthday, a Te Deum was sung on Monday in the Cathedral Church of Sofia, and his Highness afterwards held a review of the troops. The Prince was cheered enthusiastically by the people. Mr. Lascelles, the British Diplomatic Agent, has arrived at Sofia.

## GREECE.

During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last, the Premier, M. Tricoups, stated that the signatories of the Berlin Treaty were discussing the appointment of a Technical Commission to determine the Turco-Greek frontier.

A solemn Te Deum was performed at Athens on Tuesday in celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of Greek independence.

## EGYPT.

At last the Commission of Liquidation is complete, and very soon now it will enter upon its functions. The Khedive on Monday signed the decree nominating Sir Rivers Wilson President of the Commission. His colleague is Mr. Colvin. There are in addition two French members, and one each for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Egypt. The decree issued at the end of last week appointing the Commission gives it full powers to settle all pending financial questions, as we had prepared our readers to expect.

The Egyptian troops, having effected a successful landing in Berberah, have (according to a Vienna telegram) defeated the Somalis. King John of Abyssinia is marching with a large army against King Menelek of Shoa.

## AMERICA.

General Grant arrived in New Orleans on Wednesday, last week. He received a warm reception, and made a speech advocating forgetfulness of sectional differences. This is the text of all his Southern speeches, which have elicited approval.

Mr. Secretary Sherman made an important speech at Mansfield, Ohio, announcing himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination as President; but if his own State, Ohio, does not pronounce for him with a substantial unanimity he will (according to the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia) withdraw from the contest. Mr. Blaine's friends are making a vigorous battle to control the Ohio Republican Convention. They already control the Kansas Republican Convention, a test vote having shown that they have 197 votes to 111. The Grant party in Kansas will probably send to Chicago ten delegates for Mr. Blaine.

The election held at San Francisco has resulted in the success of the Citizens' ticket over that of the working men by a majority of about 5000.

The House of Representatives' Committee on foreign relations has heard the arguments in favour of a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

On Monday the House of Representatives rejected by 117 votes to 86 a resolution proposing that the Government should issue all moneys, which should be legal tender for all debts, and that bonds falling due in 1881 should not be funded, but redeemed and cancelled as fast as practicable; and that, to accomplish this, the mints should be worked to their full capacity for the coinage of silver dollars.

The Treasury bought five millions of bonds last week for the sinking fund.

M. de Lesseps sailed from New York for England on the 1st inst. in the steamer Adriatic. He has received no American subscriptions for the canal.

The *New York Times* states that it is proposed to set up a Territorial Government for Alaska, with all the machinery required by a populous region. The total white population is but about 250. There is reason to suppose that somebody or other must be looking for an opportunity to get a living at the expense of the United States Government. Captain George W. Bailey has visited every settlement worthy of the name in Alaska, and made a census of their inhabitants. In October, 1879, there were, as stated above, less than 250 white persons in the whole of Alaska; in addition to these there were 2000 half-breeds, 2500 Aleuts, and 4300 Indians. Most of the savage and semi-civilised residents of Alaska are scattered along a line of 2000 miles long, on barren islands and a rocky coast, where fish and oil are almost the sole articles of food. In the southern portion of Alaska are two settlements—Sitka and Wrangel—which contain very nearly all the whites. "In no other village of that vast region," says a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the country, "can a sufficient number of persons be found competent to act as jurymen or to furnish intelligent election officers." The sole revenue from Alaska is 317,000 dols., paid by a company for the exclusive privilege of taking seals along the coast and among the islands, and about 200 dols. taken by the collector of Customs and his deputies. The expenses of the Government in Alaska are now about 55,000 dols. per year. So that in reality the receipts from Alaska are 200 dols., against an expense account of 55,000 dols.

In the State of Colorado a large coal-field is being worked.

## CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will open the Dominion Exhibition on Sept. 13 next.

It is estimated that 600 French Canadians last week left Montreal for Manitoba and the United States.

Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Premier, has introduced into the Dominion House of Commons a bill providing for the appointment of a Resident Representative Agent for Canada in the United Kingdom.

In Tuesday's sitting several members of the Opposition attacked the system pursued by the Government in disposing of the public lands as calculated to encourage speculators and prevent the settlement of cultivators. Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Premier, contended that the Governmental system was favourable to settlers, and that the money raised from the lands sold would help to pay for the construction of the Pacific Railway, and eventually defray its entire cost. The Premier declared that the immigration to the North-West during the present year would be double that in 1879.

Major-General Laard has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir E. Selby Smyth as Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Militia.

According to the estimates upon which the Nova Scotian Budget for 1880-1 have been founded, the revenue will be 490,240 dols.; the expenditure, 486,798 dols.

The revenue of the province of New Brunswick for the new fiscal year is estimated at 597,895 dols., and the expenditure at 567,129 dols.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

By order of the Cape authorities, the Peace Preservation Act was on Monday proclaimed in Basutoland.

Intelligence from Cape Town to March 16 states that there were at that time hopes entertained of a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal question. Messrs. Kruger and Joubert have been deputed by the Boers to visit Cape Colony in order to urge their claims. The principal event has been the opening of the first Session of the new Legislative Council of the Transvaal.

Public opinion is said to approve the appointment of Sir G. P. Colley as Governor and High Commissioner of Natal.

## INDIA.

Lord Lytton was to have left Calcutta about this time for the summer residence of the Viceregal Court in the mountains. He has, however, delayed his departure in consequence of the result of the English elections.

The *Times* has a telegram from Candahar of Monday's date, which says that Colonel St. John has brought a letter from the Viceroy to the Sirdar Shere Ali, informing him that her Majesty has been pleased to confer on him the sovereignty of the province of Candahar, the limits of which are to be fixed hereafter, with the title of Wali. He is also informed of the construction of the railway to Candahar, where a British force and a Political Agent are to be permanently stationed. This splendid reward has been well earned, for Shere Ali has acted throughout in a spirit of unswerving loyalty to the English. He has the farther advantage of being extremely popular among the Candaharees, his rule having been distinguished by far more justice and purity than generally characterise Afghan Administrations. The main importance, however, of this proceeding consists in its foreshadowing the division of Afghanistan into several States.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Cabul telegraphed on Monday that the Mustafi had arrived there, and that all the principal chiefs of Maidan were willing to discuss matters respecting the future government of the country, but had arrived at no definite conclusions. They will be told that a partition is resolved upon absolutely. The next fortnight will probably see a settlement made or a renewal of operations against the tribes.

According to the same correspondent, Mahommed Jan is dead. The despatch says that he attacked 250 Hazaras thirty miles south of Ghuznee. The Hazaras, having killed Mahommed Jan and two other chiefs, were cut up. Hard fighting followed, however, with other Hazaras, and ended in the total defeat of the Afghans. But a contradiction is given to the report of the death of Mahommed Jan. He is now stated to be at Maidan, and determined to fight to the last man if he does not approve of the British terms.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Cabul, summarising the Afghanistan news to Sunday, attains "to somewhat of prophetic strain." He says that events are marching slowly, but not, therefore, badly. The sirdars have been told in general terms what our policy is. Yakoob Khan will not be allowed to return. Candahar, probably, and Herat, possibly, will be separated from the Cabul Government. The British army will retire when the Afghans themselves can agree, subject to our approval, on a future ruler for Cabul. In the meantime the Ghuznee malcontents have reached Maidan with the Mustafi, who comes on to Cabul, and who will declare their wishes. Nothing at present is known of Abdurrahman's plans. The Calcutta correspondent of the same paper says:—"The tribes along the Khyber line seem to be restless, and may possibly give some trouble. No serious opposition is expected to General Stewart's advance on Ghuznee. Colonel Newdigate, of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed to the command of a brigade in Kuram."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, reporting the effect in India of the Liberal triumph in England, says it has been received with a feeling of disappointment, if not dismay,



so widespread as to be almost universal. Lord Hartington's announcement that the Liberals, if successful, will withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as possible has gone far to deepen this feeling.

## AUSTRALIA.

Telegrams from Sydney and Melbourne give the results of the quarter's revenue returns in New South Wales and Victoria. In the former colony the revenue for the quarter amounts to £929,000, being a decrease of £201,000 compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In Victoria the total is £1,256,000, which is an increase of £109,000 on last year. A telegram from Adelaide states that the South Australian revenue for the quarter amounts to £483,000, being an increase of £17,000 as compared with the corresponding quarter last year.

The revenue returns of Queensland for the quarter ending March 31 show an increase of £30,000, as compared with the same period of last year, combined with a saving of expenditure to the like amount. The increased receipts are derivable mainly from the railways and the land revenue. The imports and exports show little change in comparison with the first three months of 1879. The produce of sugar in the colony during last year amounted to 19,000 tons; and with regard to wool, the official reports declare the last clip to have been superior in every respect to that of the preceding season. The farmers' prospects generally for this year are regarded as excellent, and the season as a very favourable one throughout the colony. The Government have decided upon applying for an entire court in the Melbourne Exhibition for the display of Queensland products.

Australian papers give an account of the Woolgar River gold-field, which was discovered last year. The locality is described as being about 200 miles in a bee-line from Charters Towers, about 20 deg. of latitude and between 143 deg. and 144 deg. longitude. Hughenden, between 144 deg. and 145 deg., is said to be the nearest township. The Queensland Under-Secretary for Mines received at the beginning of February a telegram from Warden Hodgkinson, Georgetown, reporting as follows:—"I left the Woolgar gold-field at 8.30 p.m. last Friday, and arrived here at eight o'clock last night, having been thirty-six consecutive hours in the saddle during heavy rain, and having ridden 160 miles over broken country, hastening to stop the rush, which at present is a madness certain to cause suffering, disappointment, and loss of life. The wet season is on now, and the rivers are up, which means cessation of traffic and stoppage of supplies. A stage of twenty-five miles of the journey has to be made even now without water, and in the dry season the distance will be still greater. The track lies through bush and spinifex country. There are about 400 men now there on the ground. Some of the claims are very good, and the payable ground is taken up to the last inch; but there is a large extent of auriferous country for prospecting. The field will extend to the heads of Cambridge Creek, the Saxby, and the outlying spurs of the Main Range. The general character of the field is that the deposits are patchy and wide apart. The gold is found in intimate connection with conglomerate. I visited all the workings and found the gold coarse. Its price on the rush is £3 9s. per oz. I have announced liberal grants of reward claims to all parties who report fresh payable ground. I issued on the ground over 100 miners' rights, three permits for publicans' licenses, and two business licenses. The conduct of the community is orderly. The place is only fit for experienced northern miners inured to the climate and accustomed to the mode of working our northern fields."

The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Uruguay on the 15th ult. elected Señor Francisco Vidal, a member of the Senate, to the post of President of the Republic for a period of three years.

The number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the Japanese Post-office in the year ending June 30, 1879, was 55,775,206, being an increase of 8,582,920 on that of the preceding year.

Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., who has resigned the governorship of Natal, will, the *Standard* understands, be offered the governorship of Trinidad on the return of Sir Henry Irving to England.

Only two steamers arrived last week with live cattle and five with fresh meat from the United States and Canada, being less of live stock than the previous week—the total numbers being 645 live cattle, 5063 quarters of beef, 2626 carcasses of mutton, and 175 dead pigs.

The *Standard* states that Her Majesty's ship *Dragon* has been ordered from Mauritius to Madagascar, the unsettled state of affairs in the latter island calling for the protection of British interests. The origin of the disturbance is the forcible seizure of a chief by the commander of a French vessel of war, the chief having destroyed the property of a trader of French nationality at St. Augustine Bay.

A telegram has been received in Berlin from Olympia, stating that the body of the statue of the boy Dionysius, belonging to Praxiteles's statue of Hermes, excavated some time ago, has been discovered.—Dr. Schliemann has written to the editor of the *Golos* stating that he has finished the excavation of Troy, and that there are remnants of several cities clearly discernible underneath the one immortalised by the Grecian epic.

A startling surprise was experienced some days ago by a party of Styrian wood-cutters in the forest of Drümmling. They began to fell a venerable oak, which they soon discovered to be hollow. Being half decayed, it speedily came to the ground with a crash, disclosing a skeleton in excellent preservation. Even the boots, which came above the knee, were almost perfect. By its side was a powder-horn, a porcelain pipe-bowl, and a silver watch on which was engraved the name "H. von Krackowitz, 1812." The teeth were perfect. It would seem to be the skeleton of a man between thirty and forty years of age. It is conjectured that, while engaged in hunting, he climbed the tree for some purpose, and slipped incautiously into the hollow trunk, from which there was no release, and he probably died of starvation.

The anniversary festival of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, was celebrated on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Lush, when the subscriptions amounted to about £3500.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in a letter to the Duchess of Marlborough, which was read at a meeting of her Grace's Relief Fund in Dublin on Monday, describes the mode in which assistance is being rendered in the distressed districts of the West of Ireland by means of the war-ships under his command. He also gives the result of his personal experience of the famine, and makes various suggestions for the alleviation of the lot of the afflicted people.—The Duchess, acknowledging the receipt of a further sum of two thousand pounds from the London Mansion House Irish Distress Fund, states that along the coast and in the local districts embraced in the operations of her Grace's Relief Committee, the distress is waning, though it is likely to exist in some measure till harvest time.

## FINE ARTS.

## PICTURES FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

We subjoin a list of the principal pictures which may be expected at Burlington House next month; but we limit our remarks to the barest description, since criticism would hardly be fair before the works are submitted to the public judgment. We would, however, as a duty we owe to all concerned, take this opportunity of urging the extreme injudiciousness of exhibiting Mr. Val Prinsep's enormous picture (it measures about 30 ft.), representing the Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India at Delhi. The subject is a national one, and the picture might most properly be shown singly in some public building—say, Westminster Hall, or the large gallery at South Kensington where M. Vareschagine's great Indian pictures were exhibited. But at the Royal Academy it will be utterly out of place. To say nothing of its vast size, which will cause the exclusion from the already too-much limited space at Burlington House of some twenty or thirty pictures by deserving men which otherwise would find a place, the work itself, with its masses of necessarily gaudy colouring under the full blaze of Indian sunlight, will suffer terribly by comparison with the modest works about it, while everything in the same room with it will be ruined in effect. We trust it may not yet be too late to prevent a gross injustice to the artist himself and many of his brethren.

J. E. Millais, R.A.—A subject-picture of two children listening to the cuckoo; and portraits of the artist himself, John Bright, Mr. L. Holden, surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Mr. R. Coombe; Miss H. Schenley, a daughter of Lady Stepney; and (for the Grosvenor Gallery) Mrs. Caird.

T. Faed, R.A.—"From Hand to Mouth," a large picture representing a scene in a small Scotch chandler's shop, with a strolling musician finding a difficulty in paying for his small purchase of necessities; and two small single-figure subjects.

L. Alma Tadema, R.A.—"Fredegonde," a large picture of the divorced Queen jealously watching the new nuptials of her lord; "Spring Time," a Roman procession of dancing-girls and youths, "My Sister is out," and three small pictures for the Grosvenor Gallery.

J. C. Hook, R.A.—"Sea Pools," "King Baby," "Home with the Tide," and "Mussel-Gatherers," coast scenes from Iona and the north-east coast of Scotland.

P. H. Calderon, R.A.—"Captives," girls and children of a Greek colony prisoners of a Persian warrior; "The Vine" and "The Olive," two female figures, with accessories appropriate to the titles; and a portrait of Mrs. Brocklehurst.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A.—Five female figure-subjects, and one for the Grosvenor Gallery.

G. F. Watts, R.A.—Portraits of himself, two ladies and a little girl, and a knight in armour for the Grosvenor Gallery.

F. Goodall, R.A.—Egyptian and sacred subjects: "Time of the Overflow," "Moving to Fresh Pastures," "An Egyptian Pastoral," "Hannah's Vow," and "Nazareth."

G. D. Leslie, R.A.—"All is not Gold that Glitters," a hawk on a rocky ledge, and two young ladies at the porch of a country house, and three portraits of young ladies.

J. Pettie, R.A.—Two small pictures, "Before the Battle," a knight being armed in his tent at dawn; and "His Grace," a cavalier in white satin; and portraits of Mrs. Dominick Gregg with two children, and Mrs. White.

E. J. Poynter—"The Visit of Venus to Æsculapius," a version in oil of a subject already treated by the artist in water colours; and two water-colour drawings to the Grosvenor Gallery.

J. C. Horsley, R.A.—"Le Jour des Morts," a scene in a French village churchyard; and "Leading-Strings," a domestic subject of the seventeenth century.

W. C. T. Dobson—"Mignon," a picture in oil; and "Tone," water colours.

A. Elmore, R.A.—"An Eastern Bath," and "We Look Before and After, and Pine for What is Not."

W. P. Frith, R.A.—"The Prawn-seller" and a fish-woman of Milford Haven.

Sir John Gilbert, R.A.—Scene of the Murder of the Duke of Gloucester, from "King Henry VI.," and "Evening" a landscape. Sir John will also contribute to the Society of Painters in Water Colours a very important work, called "The Battle of the Standard."

W. Q. Orchardson, R.A.—A large picture of Napoleon on board the Bellerophon.

E. Long, A.R.A.—Portraits of Mr. Irving as Hamlet and Mrs. Angerstein, and "Captive in Babylon."

Briton Rivière, A.R.A.—"The Night-Watch," lions prowling in the moonlight among the ruins of an Egyptian temple; "The Last Spoonful," a little girl surrounded by ducks, chickens, and dogs, eager to be fed; and "Endymion."

E. Crofts, A.R.A.—A large picture of the Duke of Marlborough inspecting the trophies of the victory of Ramillies.

P. R. Morris, A.R.A.—"Sons of the Brave," a large picture of the boy regiment of the Duke of York's School marching out of the portico of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea; "Crossing the Stream," a hunting-scene; and for the Grosvenor, "Cradled in his Calling," fishermen bearing a child in a net.

G. H. Boughton, A.R.A.—"A Music Lesson," a boy being taught the flageolet by his grandfather; "Our Village," three young girls talking to a man on horseback, and "Evangeline," and, for the Grosvenor, "Amor Vincit Omnia," a mediæval gallant and swineherdess.

H. Herkomer, A.R.A.—"God's Shrine," scene in the Bavarian Alps; "Grandfather's Pet," in water colours, an engraving from the same, and portraits of his children on ivory. Portrait of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe for the Grosvenor. Also a large landscape and "Grandmother's Story" for Goupil's summer exhibition.

J. B. Burgess, A.R.A.—A Spanish professor explaining the use of the terrestrial globe to the young prince, his pupil.

Marcus Stone, A.R.A.—"Amour on Patrie," a pair of lovers, time of French Revolution; "Olivia and Dick Primrose," from "The Vicar of Wakefield."

J. MacWhirter, A.R.A.—"The Lord of the Glen," a Scotch fir; "May," hawthorn-tree in full bloom; "June," wild roses and beehives.

Vicat Cole, A.R.A.—A series of landscapes from the banks of the Thames.

Peter Graham, A.R.A.—"Eventide" and "A Highland Drive."

V. Prinsep, A.R.A.—The immense picture referred to in our opening remarks, and a portrait of a lady for the Grosvenor Gallery.

W. W. Oulss, A.R.A.—Portraits of Cardinal Newman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Manisty, and others.

F. Holl, A.R.A.—Also several portraits, and a picture, "Ordered to the Front."

Mrs. Butler (Miss Thompson)—"The Defence of Rorke's Drift."

Seymour Lucas—A picture representing the game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe, which was intercepted by the call on Drake to encounter the Spanish Armada.

Bastien Lepage—A portrait of the Prince of Wales, "Potato-Gatherers," and several portraits; to the Grosvenor Gallery.

J. D. Linton—"Victorious," a composition of many figures: scene, an audience-chamber of a mediæval Prince, with a General displaying trophies and prisoners; for the Grosvenor Gallery.

A. C. Gow—A picture representing King Edward VI. shown to the people as not dead.

Frank Dicksee—Two portraits.

C. Calthrop—"Parted—1793," a husband torn from his family by Republican soldiers.

Heywood Hardy—"Duty" and "The Gallant Stranger."

Barratt Browning—Belgian landscapes; also to the Grosvenor Gallery.

R. Beavis—"An Encampment in the Desert."

V. Capobianchi—"The Vintage—A.D. 79."

R. Lehmann—Several portraits.

E. Burne Jones—"The Golden Stairs": a large picture of girls descending winding steps; for the Grosvenor Gallery.

C. E. Johnson—One or two large landscapes.

A. Legros—"L'Incendie," a large picture, and others, for the Grosvenor Gallery.

De Nittis—Scenes in London and Paris, for the Grosvenor Gallery.

W. B. Richmond—"The Song of Miriam, Moses, and the People," a large canvas for the Grosvenor Gallery.

Cecil Lawson—"The Full Moon," a large landscape, for the Grosvenor Gallery.

Works of more or less importance may also be expected, either in Piccadilly or Bond-street, from E. J. Gregory, H. Moore, W. C. Horsley, E. A. Waterlow, A. Parsons, J. Collier, J. B. Wigram, R. Macbeth, Haynes Williams, J. D. Watson, B. W. Leader, E. H. Fahey, J. Burr, T. Graham, W. Hughes (a large still-life picture), A. H. Marsh, W. Small, H. Macallum, Miss E. Montalba, Edgar Williams (portrait of Earl Fortescue), and T. B. Hardy. In sculpture, contributions, chiefly portraiture, have been forwarded by Messrs. Woolner, Boehm, Birch, Count Gleichen, Adams-Aeton, Lawson, McLean, and others.

## YORKSHIRE FINE-ART SOCIETY, LEEDS.

A movement for the promotion of art has been for some time on foot in Leeds, and is likely to produce important results. Strange to say, this town of 400,000 inhabitants, and manufacturing centre of a great county, which claims to possess the finest collection of works of art in the provinces, has hitherto made but desultory and fitful efforts to procure an art-exhibition gallery or museum of its own. It is true that in 1868 that noble building the New Infirmary was appropriated *pro tem.* for one of the finest displays of Art-Treasures ever got together out of London. Yet, with the exception of the loan collection of pictures organised in connection with the great Industrial Exhibition held in the Cloth Hall in 1874, nothing had since been done by the town for art till the formation of the society above named. This society is composed of the Marquis of Ripon as president, Members of Parliament, and leading men of the county as Vice-Presidents, and an executive of representative men of Leeds, with Dr. Gott, the Vicar of Leeds, as chairman. Well-lighted, fire-proof galleries have been built expressly for the society in a central position, with a wall-space available for hanging pictures in good positions of about 5000 square feet. Moreover, the society is backed by a guarantee fund, which has already reached nearly £7000. It is decided to hold two exhibitions during the present year. The inaugural Exhibition, which will open June 1 and remain open about two months, will consist of contributions of living artists and a collection of high-class works on loan, a select proportion of which may be for sale. This exhibition will consist of oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, etchings, and other works in black and white, miniatures, enamels, architectural drawings, and sculpture of all kinds. Works will be received from May 1 to 10. Mr. James Bourlet, of Nassau-street, is the agent of the society. The second exhibition, which will open in September, and contributions for which will be received early in August, will be of similar character; but all the works will be for sale. Further information respecting these exhibitions, which are strongly recommended to artists and liberal owners of fine pictures, may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretaries, John J. Willson, Esq., Leeds, or James W. Davis, Esq., Chevin-edge, Halifax.

The Hanging Committee for the forthcoming Exhibition of the Royal Academy consists of Messrs. Alma Tadema, Marks, Dobson, and Frith for painting; Mr. Calder Marshall for sculpture, Mr. Street for architecture, and Mr. Lumb Stocks for engraving.

The members of the Royal Academy will meet on the 23rd inst. in order to elect an associate and an associate engraver.

Mr. W. A. Donnelly, of Milton, Dumfriesshire, has completed a very elaborate water-colour drawing, entitled "A Shooting Party at Hamilton Palace," which was commissioned by the Prince of Wales to commemorate the Royal visit paid to Hamilton Palace at the beginning of 1878. The party included his Royal Highness, the late Prince Louis Napoleon, and the Crown Prince of Austria.

A collection of extremely choice water-colour drawings has been added (in the upper room) to the exhibition at the French Gallery. Included are examples of Israels (the best we have seen in recent years), Rosa Bonheur, Heilbuth, Vibert, Simony, Simonetti, Maris, Ayrault, Isabey, Cremona, &c., together with fine etchings by Kaulbach, Dietz, and others.

Mackart's great picture of the Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp, exhibited in the Champ de Mars two years back, and his decorative and processional designs for the silver wedding of the Emperor of Austria, are to be exhibited shortly at 47, New Bond-street—a new gallery to be called the Hanover Gallery.

The very important Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Art to be held at Turin will open on the 25th inst.

The "American Art Review" fairly maintains the high character with which it started. But the subjects are mostly either of American and local interest, or relate to art in France and Germany. The archaeological element is also conspicuous. The most valuable articles in Number 4, which lies before us, are those on Olympia and on the history of Greek Art by Mr. C. C. Perkins. The best etching in this number is one by Forberg, which is executed with extreme delicacy and finish.

The death is announced of the senator, General Giuseppe Ross. He had been Governor to the present King and the Princes Amadeo and Oddone.

A proposal from the Joint Committee of the Metropolitan and Inner Circle Railways for the simultaneous construction of the Inner Circle Railway Extension and the street improvements authorised to be carried out from King William's statue to Trinity-square, Tower-hill, was again before the City Commissioners of Sewers at their meeting on Tuesday. The Commissioners came to the conclusion that they would not alter their former decision as to the amount of money to be contributed for the proposed works.





THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON: INVADING FORCE ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK OVER KINGSTON HILL.—SEE PAGE 330.



## TALK OF THE WEEK.

Seldom has a short story charged with interest and quick pathos so affected the general public as that of the bright career and the sudden death of the "Midshipmite" in the children's play called "H.M.S. Pinafore." Here was a play: good. Here was a part demanding the highest intelligence in the smallest frame: good. Here was the success of the infant phenomenon: beyond all question. And here was his death sealed on the very evening the play was withdrawn. Now, the public was not particularly interested in the success of the "Children's Pinafore," and would have allowed it to pass without any marked notice; but when it was whispered abroad that a child who had delighted thousands died after an acute attack of rheumatic fever, singing to himself, "For he is an Englishman," then it was that the quick dramatic instinct of the nation acknowledged the value of the situation. It was a story told in six lines. The boy was known; he was popular; and he died suffering pain, but with a carol of happiness on his lips. The outlines of the romance were there, and its depth and intensity were supplied without assistance. Every paper quoted the story when it was told; all classes were affected by it; and it is not necessary to make it a text for discussing the advantage of employing children on the stage, whereas it is a wholesome example of the influence of true sentiment on a receptive and plastic nature. Here was this boy, only six years and a few months old, who had derived from the surroundings of a careless opera something like a true and generous sentiment. He played during his life time, but he died feeling proud that he could bear pain without flinching. This is what touched the heart of newspaper readers so quickly, not that a clever child had met with a premature death, but because he had died with a song upon his lips that showed his early powers of endurance. Countless essays and leading articles may be written to enlarge upon the moral of stage plays and the employment of children, but no better dramatic effect will ever be produced than from the simple story of the child actor dying with thorough neglect of pain and the memory of British endurance.

The General Election of 1880 has not passed off without a few free fights and a semblance of what the outside world would call rioting; but the curious feature of the matter is, that the most furious exhibitions of fist-cuffs have occurred at places that are ordinarily steeped in depression. Now take, for example, Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, and Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight. Can anyone conceive anything duller than the normal condition of these places? Marlow is known to rowing men as a lonely, inanimate place, with a long street, a church, a suspension-bridge, and a river-side inn, "The Jolly Anglers," where Mrs. Parslow used to cook delicious gudgeon for the athletic youths, and I dare say does so still, for aught I know to the contrary. Shanklin has a romantic chine, a sleepy street, and a popular hotel on the sands, where the Continental habit of living is admirably encouraged. And yet sleepy Marlow and dreamy Shanklin contributed more black eyes and bad language to the contest than all London, Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham put together. At Marlow the Riot Act was read, and the successful candidate, an officer of the Guards, regretted that he could not call out a squadron of his Household Cavalry; and at Shanklin, the meeting was positively overawed by the frightful language uttered in monotone by a deputation of obstructive workmen. They will say, in after years, that the ballot worked wonders in securing peace at elections; but let it be remembered that Mr. O'Clery, at Wexford, was "jostled and knocked about for some time," an attempt was then made to "throw him into the river," but at last he was shuffled into the Court House, only to escape through the back way unnoticed when his nomination ceremonies were complete. It cannot be very pleasant to be nominated as a Member of Parliament at the Wexford Court House. Everyone to his taste.

Professor Huxley has added one more chapter to the interesting history of dogs. He could not have selected a subject more endearing to the world at large, from the countess to the costermonger. Everyone, at some time or other, must have kept a dog and attempted to fathom the mysteries of what we choose to call his mind. Said a lady to me the other day, as she stood on her doorstep and pointed to her favourite pug, who was just sniffing up with delight the early freshness of the spring air (they do like nice smells sometimes, when they come of a refined stock, dear Professor!), "That dog is a thorough gentleman. He has the nicest nature I ever met, for he is kind and considerate to my baby, who pulls his ears and tail without encountering the slightest danger, and I have never yet known him to do a mean action!" The praise was doubtless deserved, for I had myself observed an amiable trait in the animal's disposition contained in the constant habit he had of going round to all the bed-rooms in the morning and wishing the guests good-day. He invariably came to me with the hot water, looked round, wagged his tail, seemed to convince himself that I was all right, and then courteously departed.

To the innumerable anecdotes of the dog's sagacity on which Professor Huxley will doubtless touch I will contribute the facts of a true tale, and leave the scientific gentlemen to account for it. A valuable colley dog was sent from Scotland as a present to some lady resident in England. He arrived at Euston-square, and was conveyed thence to the neighbourhood of Portman-square by a railway porter in a cab. It is important to be very particular on these points. He did not stir out of the London house that night; but next day the boys were going for a row on the river and determined to take the dog with them. He accompanied them in a cab to Waterloo Station, and thence by train to Putney. The boat was manned and moored, and the colley elected to run by the side of the rowers on the towing-path; but, getting confused during the journey, he was lost somewhere or other up stream. The boys were in despair, searched every osier-bed and island, and returned home thoroughly downcast. But on the steps of the house near Portman-square there sat Mr. Colley! Now, how can this be accounted for?

All visitors to Paris and to many important French provincial towns must have admired the orderly manner in which newspapers are sold in the little boxes or kiosques arranged on the kerbstone of the pavement. There is something, doubtless, conducive to sleep in the circulation of newspaper literature, for I have seldom peeped into one of these pigeon-holes that I have not caught the old lady in the white frilled cap enjoying forty winks with evident relish. Some of them doze off directly after breakfast, whilst at night, when the theatres are over, there is scarcely a newspaper lady awake in the whole of Paris, with the exception of an active and intelligent body who presides over a stall in front of the Grand Hotel, and who, I believe, is familiar with the name and pedigree of every Englishman and American visitor or resident. There has recently been a proposal to imitate the Parisian plan, and to erect newspaper kiosques in the City, in order to do away with the howling urchins and footpads who tear about with bundles of newspapers on their shoulders, which they separate on the

pavement, interfering with the progress of the passengers and making Fleet-street and the Strand hideous with their irritating din. They always say "Fift" edition; why not Fifth, I wonder? But, unfortunately, the recommendation to organise and discipline the newspaper trade has fallen through, and the only approach to a kiosk is a tiny cupboard at the angle of a wall at the corner of Tichborne-street and Regent-street, where an enterprising French family provide their countrymen with coloured and black-and-white periodicals hot from the Parisian Press. It has often surprised me how the newspaper-seller manages to box himself up into such a cramped and confined space, for I never could detect the semblance of a door to the cupboard; but anyhow no one ever expends his pence upon a *Figaro* or *Gaulois* without a cheerful smile and compliment from the incarcerated newspaper-seller. If kiosques were ever to be started, the place for them would be the Thames Embankment; but, strange to say, the completion of this noble boulevard has not made the slightest appreciable difference in the traffic of Fleet-street or the Strand. Cabs shun it, the short cut is not patronised by omnibuses, its pavements are deserted, and its gardens peopled by disconsolate artisans out of work. It is only on Sunday that the Embankment wakes up, and then it is invaded by regiments of little boys smoking penny pickwicks and bad tobacco.

When it is stated on excellent authority that a child can be sent round the immediate neighbourhood of her father's house and, by merely applying at the various chemists' and grocers' shops, can obtain sufficient poisonous narcotics to kill a street full of people, it is surely high time that the regulations made to guide the sale of poisons were adjusted. The medical profession is getting alarmed at the prevalence of slow poisoning by chloral and other forms of sleeping draughts, and it would be curious to ascertain how many houses at any given minute are entirely free from a supply of these deadly ingredients. A raging tooth, a fractious child, an attack of neuralgia, or a succession of sleepless nights are the early excuses for a habit that grows insidiously on its unfortunate victims. In time the remedy becomes worse than the disease, and sleep becomes impossible, unless it is wooed by the fascinating fumes of chloral. Of all nervous disorders, the terror of sleeplessness is the worst, and it is aggravated by a recourse to these dangerous and seductive remedies. Anything more deplorable than the moral condition of the chloral drinker cannot be imagined; for his nervousness, apprehension, unutterable depression, and secret indulgence exceed all the descriptions of Charles Dickens, or the confessions of De Quincey. The sleep that is purchased at such a price is death in its most harrowing form, making its victims cry out like the Lotos-eaters, "Why are we weighed upon with heaviness and utterly consumed with sharp distress, while all things else have rest from weariness? All things have rest!"

At last one of the tricks of the fair has been exposed. A lottery-table of a rude and homely pattern, consisting of an arrow that twirls round on a pivot, has been discovered to be furnished with a secret wire that, worked by the feet, allows the arrow point to be arrested wherever the proprietor of the table chooses to stop it. This is why so many pence have been lost in the sly corners of the racecourse, and this will account for the many disappointments at Boulogne Fair, when, in attempting to win an old china plate or a Delft Beaker, the result of the gain was invariably a packet of half-penny biscuits that not even a dog would eat. Glittering indeed were the gifts piled up on the wheel-of-fortune table; but who, ever won them, I wonder? The ingenious gentleman who was caught in the act of adjusting the doctrine of chance so entirely to his own satisfaction expressed the most innocent surprise that any suspicion should attach itself to him, and pleaded with a calm and unruffled countenance that he was only looking on, an excuse almost as childlike and bland as that of the enthusiastic politician, who, when detected the other day tearing down the bills of a candidate to whom he had a rooted aversion, gave as his excuse that the placards in question frightened his horse. Now, a horse so imbued with political faith that he would shy at a Liberal declaration and pass unmoved by a Conservative appeal is almost as wonderful a creature as the famous sporting dog that read the warning about man-traps and spring-guns, according to the loquacious narrative of Mr. Alfred Jingle, on the road to Rochester.

It is stated on very excellent authority that innumerable votes have been lost, and spoilt ballot-papers created, at the recent elections by the fact that the cross required to be placed against the candidate's name was not put in the square allotted for that purpose. I can easily account for that if every elector was treated as I was when I exercised my privilege. The officer appointed at the table stamped the ballot-paper, but did it so carelessly that the stamp entirely covered the space on which I wanted to record my vote. It would have been just as easy to stamp the paper on the left-hand side as on the right; but, as ill-luck would have it, he obliterated my voting-space and compelled me to scratch my cross over the rough perforated matter. Now, ten out of every dozen electors, finding all this stamping and muddle, would have put the cross in the wrong place on compulsion, particularly if he were of a neat and orderly temperament. It is not unlikely that this occurred in more cases than mine, and hence the spoiled votes.

Mr. M. Arthur Bass, M.P., will preside at the seventy-fourth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School, appointed to take place at the Crystal Palace on June 15.

The arrangements for the technological examinations of the City and Guilds Institute are now complete, and notice has been issued to all secretaries of science classes throughout Great Britain and Ireland of the system to be adopted. These examinations are worked concurrently with and on the same system as those of the Science and Art Department. They will be held on May 12, on which day also part of the science examination is held. Further information can be obtained on application at the halls of the Companies of Mercers, Drapers, and Clothworkers.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that the family of which Captain Alphonse von Pawel-Rammingsen, the betrothed of the Princess Frederica of Hanover, is a member, is an old patrician House of Brunswick, taking their name from the Church of St. Paul in that city. As long ago as 1253 a Pawel is named under the Latin designation of "Jordanus ad S. Paulum" as a member of the council. The more immediate ancestor of the present von Pawels and Von Pawel-Rammingsens was one Herr Pawel who was burgomaster of Brunswick in the sixteenth century, and died in 1554. The Emperor Maximilian II. granted a patent of nobility to his son Konrad in 1575, and from that time himself and his descendants became Herren von Pawel. One branch of the family was subsequently accorded the higher title of "Freiherr," which is commonly translated baron, but descends without distinction to all children alike. Some of the family settled in a later century in Coburg, and from that branch the betrothed of the Princess Frederica is descended. His father was privy councillor to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Captain Alphonse was born on July 27, 1843.

## The Extra Supplement.

## SKETCHES IN ALBANIA.

## A MEETING OF THE ALBANIAN LEAGUE.

The interior of a little mosque in an obscure quarter of the city between the lights of night and morning, with flickering oil-lamps burning low and casting dim uncertain masses of light and shade upon a secret meeting of the Albanian League. The debate has been a protracted one, for already beyond the unglazed windows of the house of prayer a pale white streak, low in a leaden sky, points to the coming day, and warns the weird old Mussulman, who stands with outstretched arms before the members of the League, to end his speech and close the *Cuvend*. But weighty matters have been upon the *tapis* of the little mosque, and from midnight to dawn chief after chief has risen from the silent circle to take the floor and bring the full force of his rugged eloquence to bear upon the question. There is a full "house," and a more picturesque gathering than this same conclave of Albanians it would be difficult to depict—the hour of meeting and the character of the meeting-house heightening the peculiarity of the scene. One can tell at a glance, as the eye rests upon the rows of squatting Scipetaar, that there is a strong Mohammedan majority in the League assembled, from the number of petticoats in parliament. For the Christian does not wear the white linen kilt in Albania, neither is he so profuse in scarlet and gold-embroidered waistcoats, so gorgeous in parti-coloured silken *ceintures*, so resplendent in silver-hilted knives and pistols, so lavish in golden cartridge-boxes, or so ornamented with Jakova filigree-work as the followers of the Prophet. Indeed, with the exception of the white woollen-clad Arnaud mountaineer, sitting so characteristically on his heels by one of the wooden columns supporting the gallery, and a couple of English strangers who have been permitted, after much difficulty, to attend (for the deliberations of the League, as befits a secret association, are held with closed and guarded doors), there are none but the Faithful present. The Faithful, however, are present in force, for the subject under discussion is of paramount interest to them, appealing directly to their patriotism and religion. Yet, to judge from the sombre and almost apathetic air enveloping the circle of delegates—for we are assisting at a representative assembly, be it understood—listening to the speaker on the *kilim* of the mosque, one might fancy the old chief "upon his legs" was wearying his audience with the baldest of platitudes on the prosiest of subjects rather than filling their veins with fire, as he is, by his glowing picture of the national wrongs. But an Albanian's thoughts are never in his face. He will be outwardly calm and unruffled, whilst inwardly he is in a tempest. He keeps a close guard over the index of his mind, and seldom allows his well-trained features to betray the passions at his heart. It must be a discouraging school for rhetoric—at least, according to our notions—and uphill work for an orator to create an impression on so unimpressionable an assembly. To make point after point without so much as an encouraging "Hear, hear!" or to soar into the higher regions of rhetorical balderdash without the customary "loud and prolonged cheers" so usual in more Western Senates. But the old chief knows right well the kind of material he has to work upon, and sends his words home deep beneath the hard outer skin of his audience. He is speaking on the favourite topic with the League—of the misgovernment of their country—of the annexation of Albanian territory at Gusinje by their old enemies the Montenegrins—and of the rising of the people, at the instigation of the League, in the towns of Ipek, Jakova, and Preiserin to resist the occupation by the Slavs. There is a quaint, grotesque look about the withered old chief as he stands before us in the uncertain light, clad in red and fox-fur, with extended arms and nervous bony fingers, ever and again clutching at the air with his talons as though he were feeling for a Montenegrin throat. Although his voice is passionless, yet his words are full of frenzy and fanaticism. He seldom speaks above a monotone, yet he has a sharp incisive manner of jerking off his sentences which seems to tell upon his hearers. "*Mendim*—attend," he is saying, "what want we with masters in the land of Arbenii? Are we babes, that we cannot go alone? What does the Sultanet for us? Does it protect our lives? No. Does it roof our houseless? No. Does it feed our starving? No. Where is the Herac that we pay—we, who have so little gold to give? *Mendim*. I will tell you. It is in the Pasha's pouch! *Hijr!* shall we be silent and eat dirt?" The chief's allusion to the appropriation by the Pashas of the *herac*, or tribute money, paid by the Albanians to the Porte tells well with his audience, and seems to nerve him for a supreme effort against "the powers that be." "*Vella*," he continues, "see our fair land at Gusinje. What is the will of our masters? That we give it up to the Slavs of Kara Dag? For what? Because the Sultanet wills it. Because the Cuvend of Berlin wills it. Because the Ruski wills it. *Ai Valla!*—that is good! But do we will it—we, the people of the soil—that our land should go to these dogs of *sciatan*? They must think us dumb, for they have not asked us. *Bismillah!* let us speak—but with steel and lead, with the yataghan and pouska!" Enough has been given to show the character of a debate in a secret meeting of the Albanian League, and more than enough to disclose the principles which bind the association together. That it has great influence in the country is beyond question, seeing that the present outbreak on the Montenegrin frontier is the outcome of its machinations; but that the League is composed almost exclusively of Mohammedan Albanians is equally as certain as that the mountaineers, who have neither race nor religion in common with the Mussulmans of the plains, are keeping strictly aloof from this revolutionary and sanguinary fraternity.

May's "British and Irish Press Guide," corrected for the present year, includes a large number of new publications, and has been revised with great care.

The Liberal reaction at the General Election should ensure a wide appreciation of an unmistakably adverse memoir of the Prime Minister—*Lord Beaconsfield: A Biography* (W. Stewart and Co.), written by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, one of the new members for Galway. A cheap edition of this readable biography has been issued; and it presents in a compendious form the main facts of the Premier's political career, giving chapter and verse for the stinging criticisms applied to the inconsistencies of his Lordship's public life. Mr. O'Connor has taken great pains to verify quotations, the result being a marvel of patient research. Many readers will totally disagree with the author's unrestrained attacks upon the eminent personage who still retains the confidence of a great Party in the State; but even these dissentients may be glad to possess in so handy a form accurate memoranda of Lord Beaconsfield's rhetorical passages of arms with Daniel O'Connell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and the rest of the illustrious statesmen with whom he has crossed swords from 1832 to the period of his present Premiership. Mr. O'Connor has added to the political utility of this popular two-shilling handybook by appending a copious index.





SKETCHES IN ALBANIA: A MEETING OF THE ALBANIAN LEAGUE.



## THE MAGAZINES.

"Mrs. Austin," the new fiction in the *Cornhill Magazine*, belongs to the quiet domestic style of novel, relieved by penetration and the traces of a highly cultivated mind at work behind the visible machinery of the plot, already so frequently connected with this periodical. The leading idea, the attachment of a young man of means and station to a lady much older than himself, a guest under his roof, requires careful management to avoid any approximation to the disagreeable or the ludicrous, but, with this limitation, is exceedingly appropriate to refined comedy. "Illusions of Memory" is a remarkably intelligent discussion of a curious subject, not admitting of complete elucidation, but on which much light can be cast by means of well selected examples and judicious deductions, such as we have here. Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" requires a fuller analysis than the space of the *Cornhill* will quite allow. "Molière's Acting Manager" (the comedian La Grange), "Modern Regicides," and "Eppelien von Gailingen," a German robber knight of the Middle Ages, are excellent light reading. The last-named is particularly entertaining, notwithstanding its tragic dénouement.

*Macmillan* has one extremely amusing contribution, and another of great practical interest. The former records the experience of the agent of an English company in obtaining a concession from the Turkish Government. It took more than a year's negotiation, and £20,000 in bribes, which was considered moderate. The existence of one honest Turk is admitted, but he was averse to all improvement. The other paper records the forty years' successful experience of an Irish landlord; who, being an Englishman and a resident, is, unfortunately, a type of what Irish landlords in general are not. The Bishop of Carlisle's reminiscences of Professor Sedgwick are very agreeable; and there is excellent matter in Mr. S. L. Poole's review of Edwin Arnold's Buddhist epic, "The Light of Asia."

The department of *Fraser* inevitably given up to the general election comprises three contributions of merit in their respective ways. A paper on the "Electoral Crisis," though essentially a Liberal manifesto, propounds some wholesome truths for the consideration of both parties. "Blues and Buffs" sketches with considerable humour the baser elements of an electoral contest; and Mr. Minto records some of the incidents of famous struggles at county elections in bygone days. Miss Helen Zimmern writes an admirable account of the eminent living Swiss novelist Gottfried Keller, with a full analysis of his leading works. Keller appears to possess a masculine vigour and a racy humour which mark him out very distinctly from the crowd of novel writers, and the local character of most of his stories renders him the typical literary representative of modern Switzerland. Colonel Harness defends Lord Chelmsford's conduct of the Zulu campaign against Mr. Forbes, and traverses nearly all that gentleman's statements. Mr. Blackley returns to the advocacy of his excellent, but impracticable, project for compulsory national insurance.

*Blackwood's* three political articles relate too exclusively to the elections to be other than stale, flat, and unprofitable reading for victors and vanquished alike, now that these are things of the past. "Reata" is continued with its usual spirit; the "Staff-Officer's Notebook" contains much entertaining information about winter quarters in Afghanistan; and "The Peasant Proprietors of Norway" draws an unfavourable, possibly a prejudiced, picture of the condition of small landowners in that country.

The most remarkable paper in the *Fortnightly Review* is Mr. A. J. Evans's grave indictment of Austria for her proceedings in the two Turkish provinces which she has virtually annexed. Mr. Evans thinks that Bosnia and Herzegovina ought to be left to the Servians, but at the same time acknowledges that in this case the Slavonian provinces of Austria would gravitate towards Serbia, and that the empire would be broken up. If this is the case, it seems unreasonable to quarrel with the Austrian Government's endeavours at self-preservation, even should we not wish them success. Mr. Barham Zinke points out very forcibly the injury inflicted upon the English labourer by his entire divorce from property in the soil, while Mr. Standish O'Grady nicely illustrates another phase of the universal land problem, the condition of the tenant-farmer in the south and west of Ireland. According to Mr. O'Grady, Irish farms are generally much underlet; and the best thing for the country, in the long run, would be that the relationship between landlord and tenant should be adjusted upon thoroughly commercial principles. Peasant proprietorship he thinks impracticable. Another interesting pair of papers on kindred subjects are Mr. Pater's essay on the *Ægina* marbles, whose place in Greek art is nearly that of Chaucer in English poetry; and Mr. Colvin's disquisition on the difficulty of translating the language of painting and sculpture into words. Professor Tyndall's discourse on Goethe's Theory of Colours recognises the great value of Goethe's experiments, while confirming the general opinion that he wrongly interpreted them.

It is not perhaps very remarkable that out of the three papers contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by eminent statesmen two should be substantially electioneering addresses. Mr. Gladstone, however, sets a good example to Mr. Lowe and Mr. Grant Duff by going off into a subject as remote from elections as "Achaia and Semitic Religion." His essay contains some ingenious parallels between the theology of the Bible and of Homer. Mr. E. J. Wilson points out with extreme force the most obvious objections to Home Rule, which may be reduced to the single one that an Irish Parliament would never confine itself to its proper province, and that its interference with religion, education, finance, and landed property would soon bring about a civil war. Mr. Justin McCarthy replies that he cannot imagine a rational Irish Parliament doing anything so foolish; to which some will rejoinder that neither can they imagine a Parliament of rational Irishmen. Mr. Guinness Rogers's discussion of the election from a Nonconformist point of view proves that the Dissenters are much wiser now than in 1874. Perhaps the most interesting article in the number is Dr. Carpenter's statement of some of the results of the Challenger expedition, from which it appears that the depths of the great oceans, the Indian possibly excepted, have been almost unaffected by the geological changes by which the configuration of the land has been so greatly modified. Lord Dunsen's account of hunting in the North American forests is most entertaining; and General Adye's paper on the Native Armies of India is a powerful exposure of the system which allows regimental officers to shirk military service. Miss Lonsdale's observations on the disputes between the medical staff and the nurses at Guy's Hospital, and Mrs. Lathbury's paper on "Agnosticism and Women," raise questions into which, for different reasons, we cannot enter. Both suggest the further question whether nursing and district visiting are really the only outlets for the natural philanthropy of woman.

The *Contemporary Review* has an interesting article on one of the numerous ramifications of the Eastern Question, the destiny of the Armenian people. The Armenians unquestion-

ably deserve all that is here said in their favour, but the maintenance of the autonomy here demanded for them would be very precarious. Another paper animated by a generous spirit, but overlooking the practical difficulties in the way of the realisation of its ideal, is Mr. Kaufmann's essay on "The Society of the Future," which contemplates a peaceful progress in the direction of Socialism. Mr. F. W. Newman effectively confutes Mr. Ruskin's paradoxes on the unlawfulness of interest, but not without setting up some minor paradoxes of his own. Dr. Hillebrand's article on Metternich (translated from the *Deutsche Rundschau*) is a very fair criticism of this great diplomatist but mediocre statesman, who knew how to preserve, but was impotent to create.

The *North American Review* is almost entirely political, and its discussions of the pros and cons of the third term proposed for General Grant, of Civil Service reform, and the chief political dangers of the Union, are so temperate and sensible as to make one wish that its influence upon American public opinion were more potent than is probably the case. The *Atlantic Monthly* has a very impartial summary of the prospects of the principal Republican candidates for the Presidency, and is further remarkable for the commencement of a new novel by T. B. Aldrich, "The Stillwater Tragedy," the continuation of Mr. Howells's strange and striking "Undiscovered Country," and some very fine verses on Daniel Webster from the pen of Whittier. Mr. Lathrop's essay on Coleridge is a sound piece of criticism. Among the varied contents of *Scribner's Monthly* we note especially the continuations of Mrs. Burnett's "Louisiana" and Mr. Schuyler's history of Peter the Great, Miss Schayer's pretty "Summer's Diversion," and the beautifully illustrated account of the vast caverns of Indiana.

Mr. Francillon's "Queen Cophetua" continues to be the chief attraction of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which has also pleasant chatty papers on the late Parliament and the folklore of the canine species, and a slight, but acceptable, introduction to the writings of that delicate and exquisite thinker, Joubert. The *Month* is chiefly remarkable for an appreciative criticism of Wordsworth by Mr. Aubrey de Vere, with an especially careful estimate of that pre-eminently Wordsworthian poem, "The Leech-Gatherer on the Lonely Moor." *Temple Bar* and *London Society* offer little of mark beyond their serial stories, nor is there much to note in *Time* beyond the conclusion of "The Seamy Side," and the commencement of "Violet Fane's" farcical but so far exceedingly amusing story, "Sophy." Mr. James Payn's "Confidential Agent" is as amusing as ever, and a great acquisition to *Belgravia*, which has another attraction in the companion serial fiction, Mrs. Hunt's "Leaden Casket." There are also an entertaining paper on "The Old Edinburgh Stage," and two more of those topographical articles, so charmingly illustrated with woodcuts, which constitute a distinctive feature in this periodical. The *University Magazine* has a portrait and memoir of the Bishop of Manchester, and thoughtful papers on Philo, "The Philosophy of Stimulants," and other subjects. "Tooled a Dawn" promises to prove the best of Mrs. Collins's novels. The *Antiquary* and *The Theatre* continue excellent in their respective ways: the former has contributions by Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. Loftus Brock; the latter, in addition to its strictly theatrical papers, a clever story by Mr. Manville Fenn.

Among the serials published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are the *Magazine of Art*, *Family Magazine*, *Quiver*, *Old and New London*; *Technical Educator*; *Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated*; *Science for All, Illustrated*; *Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates*; an *Illustrated Book of the Dog*; *Farrar's Life of Christ, Illustrated*; the *Family Physician*, and *British Battles on Land and Sea*.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Popular Science Review*, *University Magazine*, the *Shilling Serial Issue* of Mr. Heath's *Fern Paradise*, *Journal of Science*, *Biograph*, *Covent Garden Magazine*, *London Society*, *St. James's Magazine*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, *Argosy*, *Churchman*, *Churchman's Magazine*, *Victoria Magazine*, *Colburn's New Monthly*, *St. Nicholas*, *Charing-Cross*, *Science Gossip*, *Men of Mark*, *Welcome Hour*, *Kensington*, *Golden Hours*, *Peep-Show*, *Good Words*, *Home*, *Social Notes*, *Sanitary Engineer*, *Children's Advocate*, *Animal World*, *Mission Life*, and *Chatterbox*. Among the *Fashion Books* are *Le Follet*, *Ladies' Gazette of Fashions*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, and *Illustrated Household Journal*. We have also received *Monthly Parts of All the Year Round*, *Once a Week*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, *Day of Rest*, *Welcome*, *Social Notes*, *Boy's Own Paper*, *Girl's Own Paper*, *Young England*, and *Union Jack*.

## THE CHURCH:

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Clapham, G. W., to be Perpetual Curate of St. Matthias's, Sheffield.  
Clinton, William Osbert, Rector of Sealdwell, Northamptonshire.  
Dodd, James, Vicar of Boston Spa.  
Glenzie, A. H., Rector of Tangmere.  
Gurney, J. B. Goldworthy, Licensed Public Preacher in the Diocese of Truro.  
Ivens, Coleman, Perpetual Curate of Boynton.  
Mearns, J., Rector of Llanphugh, Cumberland.  
Meredith, John Lewis, Rector of Gellynau, Glamorganshire.  
Mitchison, Richard Stovin, Rector of Barbry, Northamptonshire.  
Noloth, H. E., Vicar of Beverley Minster.  
Northcott, William, Vicar of Hartshill, Warwick.  
Partridge, Walter H., Assistant-Curate of St. Cross, Holywell, Oxford.  
Stockdale, Charles, Curate of St. Barnabas Franche, Kidderminster.  
Whiteside, James, Rector of Penhow, Monmouthshire.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Bedford will be nominated as Proctor in Convocation for the Archdeaconry of London.

On Easter Thursday the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Vicar of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, baptised 285 children and adults.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will preside at the annual Conference of the Church of England Temperance Society at Lambeth Palace on the 19th instant.

The *Guardian* has been requested to state that a notice of appeal to the House of Lords has been lodged by Mr. Mackonochie's proctors in the case of St. Alban's, Holborn.

The Churchwardens of Clewer have requested the Bishop of Oxford not to accept Canon Carter's resignation. A meeting has been held by the parishioners to support the requisition of the churchwardens.

Dr. Cust was installed on Wednesday to the deanery of York, at the conclusion of the morning service at York Cathedral; Canon Forrester officiated, and there was a numerous attendance of members of the Chapter.

The Church of Ireland Conference for 1880 is fixed for April 21 and 22, under the presidency of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. On the first day the subject for discussion is the Progress of Modern Science and Revealed Religion.

A window, by Ward and Hughes, has been placed in the parish church of Rudgwick, Sussex, to the memory of William Bell, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, who died on the Nile on March 8, 1878. The subject is the "Rest in Egypt," after Rembrandt.

The ancient and historic parish church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch was reopened on the 31st ult., after undergoing a restoration so thorough, and an enlargement so extensive, that a perfect transformation has taken place in it, changing the once dark "old church," with its cumbrous galleries, high-backed pews, and mutilated masonry, into one of the grandest and noblest of our great parish churches.

At the monthly meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society on Tuesday the society gave the following grants:—£1000 for the endowment of the bishopric of North China; £500 for the endowment of the diocese of Trinidad; £540 for the Mission House at Poona, Bombay; and £600 for money prizes to pupil teachers in Church Training Colleges. At the next monthly meeting the standing committee will propose a grant of £1000 for the cathedral church to be erected at Lahore.

On Thursday week the Earl of Devon laid the foundation-stone of St. Peter's, Plymouth, which is in process of rebuilding. The old church, though begun in 1828, was not consecrated till 1850, and of late it had proved quite inadequate to the congregation, as it has grown up under the ministrations of the Rev. G. R. Prynn. A donation of £6000 from two ladies, supplemented by £1000 from other members of their family, has at length enabled steps to be taken for replacing it with a more worthy structure. The new church is to be in the Early English style, from designs of Mr. Fellowes Prynn, the son of the Incumbent. The total cost will be £13,000 or £14,000, and there is to be room for 1200 chairs.

On Easter Monday the Bishop of Lincoln consecrated the chancel of St. Swithin's, in his cathedral city. The first stone of the new church was laid by his Lordship in March, 1869, that being his first public act in the diocese. In his sermon the right rev. prelate traced the progress of church work in the city between Easter Monday, 1869, and Easter Monday, 1880. In the eleven years the Training School chapel has been built, St. Peter's-in-Eastgate rebuilt, St. Paul's-in-the-Bail rebuilt, St. Michael-on-Mount beautified, St. Martin's rebuilt; St. Peter's-at-Arches restored and beautified; St. Mary's-le-Wigford restored and enlarged; St. Swithin's built; St. Mark's rebuilt; St. Andrew's Church built; and St. Botolph's enlarged. The Church of St. Mary Magdalene is also about to be restored. The sum of £9900 has already been expended on St. Swithin's, and about £5000 more is required to complete the design, which is by Mr. Fowler, of Louth. The chancel is about 40 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, each bay containing a three-light window, with wheel tracery in the head. The east window is a very fine one, with five lights. Stone sedilia, handsomely carved, occupy the south side of the sanctuary, while the northern side has an arch opening to the organ chamber. The stalls and prayer desks are of carved oak. The cost of the alterations just completed is about £2500. The east window, a very handsome work of art, is the gift of Mr. J. Shuttleworth, in memory of his late wife.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The undermentioned gentlemen were on Monday elected Fellows of King's College:—C. Pearson, B.A.; E. C. Perry, B.A.; H. T. Stearn, B.A. Mr. Pearson was Third Wrangler in 1879; Mr. Perry headed the Classical Tripos in 1880. Mr. Pearson and Mr. Stearn held open scholarships. Mr. Pearson was an Eton scholar.

The Chancellor's Medals for proficiency in classical studies have been adjudged to Gerald Maclean Edwards and Reginald St. John Parry, both scholars of Trinity College, who are declared equal in merit. Mr. Parry was second classic and Mr. Edwards third classic in this year's Classical Tripos. The examiners are of opinion that the merits of Mr. Edwin Cooper Perry, scholar of King's, were very nearly equal to those of the successful candidates. They further report that the undermentioned competitors, arranged in alphabetical order, highly distinguished themselves in the examination—viz., Bird, Trinity; Chance, Trinity; Colson, St. John's; Perry, King's; Smith, King's.

The annual election to vacancies upon the foundation and school exhibitions at Westminster School has resulted:—To senior vacancies in college.—J. B. Pryce, H. F. Hawkins. To junior vacancies.—E. D. Fawcett, B. A. James. To exhibition of £30.—A. M. T. Jackson, H. M. Manfel-Jones. To exhibitions of £20.—F. H. Collier, A. S. Waterfield, C. F. Rogers, J. Watt. Seven other candidates from the school will be admitted to vacancies on the foundation at election. One of the school candidates stood first in the whole examination. J. R. Pryce was prepared at the Rev. W. S. Browning's, Thorpe Mandeville, Banbury, and at home; E. D. Fawcett at Newton College, South Devon; B. A. James at West London College, Maida-hill West; A. M. T. Jackson at Burlington House School, Richmond; A. S. Waterfield at Hunstanton School, Norfolk; J. Watt at the Rev. H. A. Oliver's, St. John's-wood School, Regent's Park. The rest were already in the school. The numbers of the school are now larger than they have been since 1830, and nothing but want of space for class-rooms prevents a further increase.

The distribution of the prizes gained by the boys of the Lower School at Dulwich College in the March examination took place on Tuesday evening in the large hall of the new college. There was a large attendance of the governors and their friends and of the parents of the pupils. Previous to the ceremony of distribution the Rev. Dr. Carver, Head Master of the High School, said they recognised in the presence that evening of so many of the parents of the boys a practical interest in their schools, and a pledge of that hearty co-operation in the future without which no great work in life could be carried on either satisfactorily or successfully. He believed that the Lower School was filling up most effectively a great gap which unhappily still existed in their educational system between elementary and the higher education. He mentioned the case of a pupil named Robinson, who, since they met in Easter of last year, had won eighth place in the most difficult and honourable competition for the Indian Civil Service. The Rev. J. H. Smith, Head Master of the Lower School, also delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the healthy condition of the school, both as regarded the moral tone of the boys and as regarded their learning and intelligence; and said that they had in constant attendance 220 boys, exclusive of the foundation scholars. In the Cambridge Local Examinations which were held in December last, seven boys whom they had presented had all creditably acquitted themselves. The Rev. Canon Daniell also spoke, after which the Rev. W. Rogers, M.A., distributed the prizes, which consisted of handsomely-bound books, and were bestowed for proficiency in form work, mathematics, French, drawing, music, &c. The proceedings were agreeably diversified by a programme of speeches and glee, which was creditably performed by a number of the boys, and evidenced much careful training.

Moquegua, according to the latest telegrams from Valparaiso, has been occupied by the Chilean army without any resistance being offered.





FIRST MEETING OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA AND PRINCESS STÉPHANIE AT LAEKEN, BRUSSELS.—SEE PAGE 350.





DEPARTURE OF THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE FOR ZULULAND.—SEE PAGE 350.



THE VILLA HOHENLOHE, BADEN-BADEN, OCCUPIED BY THE QUEEN.—SEE PAGE 360.



## THE ROYAL BETROTHAL AT BRUSSELS.

The formal engagement and betrothal of the Archduke Rodolph, Crown Prince of the Empire of Austria and Kingdom of Hungary, to Princess Stéphanie, second daughter of the King of the Belgians, is an event of interest among European Courts. His Imperial and Royal Highness visited England about two years ago; and we presented an engraving of his portrait, which appeared in the Number of this Journal for Feb. 2, 1878. He was, in company with the Prince of Wales and the late French Prince Imperial, the guest of the Duke of Hamilton in Scotland. The Archduke Rodolph Francis Charles Joseph is the eldest son, but second child, of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress Elizabeth, having been born on Aug. 21, 1858, and being consequently twenty-one years of age. Princess Stéphanie Clotilde Louise Hermine Marie Charlotte of Belgium, who is also a Saxon Duchess, was born at the Royal Palace of Laeken, at Brussels, on May 21, 1861, and has thus not yet completed her sixteenth year. Her parents are King Leopold II., a Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, and Queen Marie, an Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph. The following account of the occasion upon which these two young persons became assured of their mutual attachment has lately been published, and sufficiently explains the subject of our Illustration:—

"Several of the leading Continental journals report that the Archduke Rodolph 'proposed' in person to Princess Stéphanie of Belgium at an evening party given in his honour at the Château de Laeken, on the 7th ult. Among the amusements provided for their Majesties' guests was a concert in the magnificent conservatory attached to the palace. Matters had been so arranged that, when the company were conducted from the saloon to the Winter Garden, the Archduke and the Princess were left together *tête-à-tête* for a few minutes. As soon as they were alone the Crown Prince approached her Royal Highness with a low and formal obeisance, saying, 'Madame, will you take me for a husband?' to which plain question the Princess simply replied, curtseying deeply, 'Yes, your Imperial Highness.' 'Your Royal Highness's answer makes me supremely happy,' observed the Archduke. 'And I,' rejoined Princess Stéphanie, 'promise that I will do my duty towards you under all circumstances.' No more was said; but the youthful pair, arm-in-arm, joined the Royal circle in the Winter Garden; and the Archduke, leading his fair companion up to her father, addressed King Leopold as follows:—'Sire, I have, with your Majesty's permission, begged Princess Stéphanie to bestow her hand upon me. It is my happy privilege to inform you that my petition has been granted.' 'I rejoice, Monseigneur,' replied the King, 'to greet you as my son-in-law.' The Princess embraced her mother; and immediately afterwards the betrothal was announced to the assembled company."

## THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.

The Empress Eugénie took her departure on Thursday, the 25th ult., on her melancholy mission to Zululand for the purpose of visiting the spot on which the young Prince Imperial met his untimely death on June 1 last year. Leaving Chislehurst by special train, shortly after half-past ten in the morning, for the Waterloo station of the London and South-Western Railway, the Imperial party were conveyed thence by the half-past eleven train to Southampton, where they arrived about half-past one. In accordance with her Majesty's express request, the arrival and embarkation were made as private and quiet as possible. The carriages were detached from the train just outside the Southampton Dock station, and drawn by one of the dock company's engines into the large export shed on the north quay, in front of which a special steam-tender was lying to convey the Empress and suite to the Union Company's steam-ship German, commanded by Captain C. D. Coxwell, which had previously anchored in the river, and in which her Majesty takes her long ocean voyage. On stepping from the carriage the Empress was received by Sir Benjamin Phillips, the chairman of the Union Company, and by him escorted along a carpeted pathway through the shed and across the quay to the steam-tender, followed by the members of her suite. Mr. Alfred Giles, deputy chairman, and Captain Dixon, marine superintendent of the Union Company, together with Mr. P. Hedger, secretary of the dock company, and Mr. G. Copus, superintendent of the railway company, were also in attendance. One of the attendants carried a large bouquet of violets, to be placed on the table in the Empress's room on board the German. In a few minutes all were on board the tender, the main deck of which was closely covered in with canvas, and before two o'clock she steamed off for the German. The dock quay was kept quite clear of visitors, but a large number of persons assembled outside the barriers. As she passed along her Majesty once or twice bowed in acknowledgment of the respect paid by the quiet lifting of hats by those present. About five minutes afterwards another steam-tender started with the German's ordinary passengers and mails, and, as far as the shore was concerned, the Imperial departure was complete. Our Illustration shows Captain Coxwell receiving the Empress on board his ship, which left her moorings in the river about three o'clock.

The Empress travels incognito as the Comtesse de Pierrefonds and is accompanied

by the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Campbell, Sir Evelyn and Lady Wood, the Marquis of Bassano (son of the Duc de Bassano), Dr. Scott, Lieutenant Slade, three men servants, and two female servants. Two of the men were English servants of the late Prince Imperial, and will be in attendance upon the Empress during the whole of the journey to and from Zululand. Among those present to witness the Empress's departure were the Princess Anna Murat, the Duchesse de Mouchy, M. Pietri, and Uhlmann, the valet of the late Prince, who identified the body on its arrival in England. There were also present the Bishop of St. Albans and the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, the father and mother of Mrs. Ronald Campbell, who will seek to find the grave of her husband in the Zlobane Mountains, where he fell while acting as aide-de-camp to Sir Evelyn Wood.

The German, in which her Imperial Majesty takes her outward voyage, is one of the finest and fastest steamers of the Union Company's fleet. She was built by Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, and is 351 ft. in length, 3030 tons gross, and the indicated horse power of her engines is 2650. Since her first voyage in September, 1877, she has established a high reputation for speed, her fastest voyages out and home, including all stoppages, having been nineteen days eight hours and nineteen days sixteen hours. The saloon is square, and occupies the entire breadth of the ship, surrounded by a gallery for ladies to lounge in, the height from the floor of the saloon to the skylight overhead being 17 ft. or 18 ft. The cabins for first-class passengers are arranged in two tiers on each side of a central corridor leading to the stern from an open space on the after side of the main saloon, the ladies' retiring saloon being on the starboard side of this open space. On the port side are the cabins devoted to the Empress and her suite; and to ensure her Majesty's comfort and privacy the company have devoted three cabins to her use. The suite occupy five other cabins along the side of the ship. The apartments have all been fitted and upholstered in an exceedingly tasteful manner. Similar accommodation in all respects will be provided in the Trojan, also belonging to the Union Company, which vessel is appointed to bring the Empress back to England.

As at present arranged, the German, on arrival out, will remain three days at Cape Town, and then proceed direct to Natal, arriving at Durban towards the end of April. The Empress, after a rest of a few days, will then travel by land to the valley of Ityotyazi, where her son fell. For this part of the journey about a fortnight will be needed. Her movements will be so arranged that her Majesty shall reach the donga where the Prince Imperial fell on June 1, as near as possible to the hour at which the disaster occurred. On June 3 the Empress will start on her homeward journey, returning to England from Natal, as stated above, in the Union Company's steam-ship Trojan, which will call at St. Helena, a few hours being spent at that island. Her Majesty is expected to return to Chislehurst on or about July 26.

## THE VILLA HOHENLOHE, BADEN.

Our Illustration of the house occupied by Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice, during their sojourn at Baden-Baden, is from a sketch furnished by an English lady correspondent. The Villa Hohenlohe, which is a two-storied house in an elegant Swiss style, stands on an eminence overlooking the valley of the Rhine, with the famous battle-fields of Worth and Weissenburg in the far distance. The town of Baden stretches away in a long winding valley at its foot, and the pine-clad Black Forest hills extend in all directions. All the approaches to the Royal Villa have recently been thoroughly renovated in expectation of her Majesty's visit. But still the entrances and paths are very small and narrow in comparison with the residences at Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral. About a mile from the Villa Hohenlohe, on the opposite side of the town, is the monument upon the grave of the late Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. It bears the following inscription in German:—"Here rests Teodora, Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, née Princess of Leiningen, born the 7th December, 1807, died the 23rd September, 1872. 'I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life: no man cometh unto the Father but by Me.'—John xiv. 6. Erected by Victoria, Queen of Great Britain; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Charles, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; Count of Gleichen; Adelheid, Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein; Frederic, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein; Leopoldine, Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; née Princess of Baden; Ernest, Prince of Leiningen." At the head of the tomb, which is in the open air, there is a tall white marble cross; and at its foot, reclining as in meditation, is a female figure, young and beautiful, simply draped, with long flowing tresses. The eyes are not left blank, but sculptured so as to represent, at the distance of a few feet, the natural eye; the face is turned, not towards the cross, but towards the distant villa nestling amid its forest pines. The figure is intended to represent an embodiment of the soul, and was sculptured by Count Gleichen in the garden of St. James's Palace. It is of exquisite beauty. The whole scenery around is of the most beautiful and romantic description—undulating and lofty hills covered with dark pine, the town and castle, the spires and Châteaux of Baden, the broad stretching plain of the Rhine, and the distant line of the Vosges mountains.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal Life-Boat Institution was held on the 1st inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, vice-president, in the chair. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to the Rev. J. O. Reilly Blackwood, and £16 to the crew of the Ballywalter life-boat in acknowledgment of their arduous services in putting off the life-boat during a gale of wind and heavy sea, and after remaining several hours by the stranded brigantine, John and Mary, of Belfast, bringing safely ashore her crew of five men shortly before the vessel became a wreck. Other rewards, amounting altogether to £72, were granted to the crews of several life-boats for recent services. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £3850 were likewise made on different life-boat establishments. Amongst the contributions recently received were £71 10s. additional from the Worcester Cadets' Life-Boat Fund, per Captain J. H. Smith, and £50 additional on behalf of the "Oliver Goldsmith" Life-Boat Fund, per Miss Ada Goldsmith Tulloch. The late Miss Woodward, of Sproughton, Suffolk, had left the institution a legacy of £1500, and the late Miss Jones, of Woburn, £10. New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Poole and Penmon. The naval authorities at Archangel, Russia, are about to establish two new additional life-boat stations on the White Sea Coast, and they have applied to the institution for information respecting the English life-boat system, which has been readily afforded to them. Reports were read from the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

CHATTO AND WINDUS:  
Poems. By William Hurrell Mallock.  
ELLIOT STOCK:  
Elkon Basilike. The Fourtaire of His Sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings. A reprint of the Edition of 1648 and a Facsimile of the Original Frontispiece. With an introduction throwing fresh light upon the authorship of the work. By Edward J. L. Scott.  
HATCHARDS:  
Fynie's Flower. By Brenda.  
HODDER AND STOUGHTON:  
History of the Rise of the Huguenots. By Professor H. M. Baird. 2 vols.  
HURST AND BLACKETT:  
Three Recruits, and The Girls They Left Behind Them. A Novel. By Joseph Hutton. 3 vols.  
KEGAN PAUL:  
The Ode of Life. By the Author of "The Epic of Hades." Second Edition.  
MACMILLAN AND CO.:  
A History of the Huguenots of the Dispersion at the Recall of the Edict of Nantes. By R. L. Poole. Science Primers: Introductory. By Professor Huxley. The Skies and Weather—Forecasts of Aratus. Translated, with Notes, by E. Poste.  
MAY AND CO.:  
May's British and Irish Press Guide.  
REYNOLDS:  
El Dorado. A Novel. By Alfred Leigh. 2 vols.  
Fighting and Farming in South Africa. By Frederick G. Browning.  
STANFORD:  
A Physical, Historical, Political, and Descriptive Geography. By Keith Johnston. With Maps and Illustrations.  
STANLEY LUCAS:  
Part-Songs for Ladies' Voices. Nos. 1 to 4. Music by Carr Mosley.  
STRAHAN:  
Roughing it in Van Dieman's Land, and The Adventures of Harry Delane. By the Author of "The Boy in the Bush."  
TINSLEY BROTHERS:  
Botty. A Sketch. 3 Vols.  
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"I was persuaded to give him your medicine; amendment was rapid, and after taking four bottles the ulcers had entirely disappeared, and his skin, once rough and scurvy, is now as clear and healthy as anyone could wish to see. You are at liberty to publish this, as my son can be seen any day at work, and such a wonderful medicine and such cures cannot be too widely known. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain, yours truly,

"JAMES GIBSON.

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T H E G E N E R A L E L E C T I O N .

SEE PAGE 356.



CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT HENGLER'S CIRCUS, LIVERPOOL.



THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM: A SKETCH AT DALMENY ON SATURDAY, APRIL 3.



## MUSIC.

## THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

This new work, by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, was produced at the Opéra Comique Theatre on Saturday evening. It was first played, in December last, at the little theatre at Paignton (in order, we believe, to secure copyright), and was, about the same time, brought out at New York, where it has had an enormous success, rivalling, indeed, that previously obtained by "The Sorcerer" and "H.M.S. Pinafore" of the same author and composer.

The plot of the piece now referred to is of the same farcical kind as its predecessors, the object, in the present instance, being to ridicule the old style of melodrama, with occasional sly hits at the conventionalisms of opera librettos and their musical treatment. The plot is a tissue of farcical absurdities and comic incongruities, affording good scope for that pungent wit and satirical (but always good-natured) smartness for which Mr. Gilbert has long been renowned. The youthful Frederick has been left by his deceased father to the care of his nurse, Ruth, who has been instructed to have him bound apprentice to a Pilot; but she, mistaking the word, apprentices him to a Pirate. The lad is so conscientious that he serves faithfully, determining, however, to effect the destruction of the band on the expiration of his term, when twenty-one years old, which he is on the point of becoming at the beginning of the first act. Ruth now appears as a "Pirate" maid-of-all-work, and is making love to Frederick, who has seen no other woman during his sea life. The entry of a troop of young ladies, daughters of Major-General Stanley, shows him that Ruth is neither handsome nor young, and he repulses her on the score of the disparity between the ages of twenty-one and forty-seven. The Pirates appear and offer marriage to the Major's daughters; their father intercedes for their release, and states that he is an orphan. This touches the heart of the burlesque Pirate chief, it being (according to the libretto) contrary to Pirate principles to molest orphans! and the father and his daughters are consequently set free. This ends the first act.

The second and closing scene takes place in the ruins of an old chapel by moonlight, the Major-General repairing there nightly, in remorse at the falsehood of his statement that he was an orphan. His daughter Mabel and Frederick, now lovers, endeavour to reassure him, the youth stating that he is concerting means for the extermination of the Pirate band. Frederick is then left to himself, and the Pirate chief and Ruth enter—the latter having, in revenge, disclosed to the chief the fact that the youth was born on Feb. 29 in leap year; consequently that he has had but five birthdays, and is but little more than as many years old, instead of being twenty-one, leaving still a considerable period of his Pirate apprenticeship to be served. Frederick's exaggerated notions of duty are again displayed by his acquiescence and his disclosure of the fact that the Major-General is not an orphan. The Pirates hereon vow vengeance, which is about to be executed, when they are encountered by a body of police previously concealed in the ruins. The Pirates prevail, but are frustrated in their purpose by the Sergeant of Police summoning them to yield in the name of Queen Victoria. The band at once submits, its members proving to be "noblemen who have gone wrong," and are suddenly converted to right ways. Everything is now set right. Frederick marries Mabel, the Major-General's other daughters being assigned to ci-devant Pirates, Ruth falling to the lot of the Sergeant of Police.

These burlesque situations are interspersed with abundance of smart witticisms and comic word-twistings that elicit constant mirth; the liveliness being well sustained, and, if occasionally a little forced, never trenching on bad taste.

Mr. Sullivan's music is full of refined humour; bright and sparkling in style, abounding in genial melody, and occasionally distinguished by genuine pathos and sentiment. In this latter respect, a notable example is the charming love duet (madrigal) for Mabel and Frederick in the second act. An incidental phrase in this was sung with such special charm and grace by Miss Marion Hood as to produce a very marked impression. This was one of the many encores of the evening. Throughout her performance as Mabel, Miss Hood was eminently successful, alike in passages of brilliant bravura singing, and in phrases of tender expression. The other principal daughters of the Major-General were efficiently represented by Miss J. Gwynne (Edith), Miss L. La Rue (Kate), and Miss N. Bond (Isabel). As Frederick, Mr. G. Power sang well in the duet just referred to, and in other portions of his music; his voice being a light tenor of agreeable quality, and his style natural and unaffected. Miss Emily Cross was a very effective representative of Ruth, which character she sustained—owing to the indisposition of Miss Everard—at very short notice. Mr. R. Temple gave a clever embodiment of the melodramatic Pirate chief, and sang the song in praise of the Pirate career with much effect. The part of the Major-General was very efficiently sustained by Mr. G. Grossmith, who gave a capital caricature of military sternness combined with dry humour. His patter-song, with the occasional suspense in forgetfulness of the next rhyme, was one of the many specialties of the evening; another having been the song of the Sergeant of Police, which character was excellently filled by Mr. Rutland Barrington, who had to repeat his song twice. All the music for the policemen is admirable in its quaint humour, and told with great effect. The cast included Mr. G. Temple, who, as Samuel, the Pirate's lieutenant, contributed to the general effect.

Special mention should be made of the very clever "Chattering Chorus" (in the first act), in which the troop of young ladies discuss the state of the weather. This was another of the many encores—too numerous for specific mention.

The performance throughout was of high efficiency. An excellent orchestra realised the composer's skilful scoring, and the chorus singing was bright and correct. Two beautiful scenes have been painted by Mr. J. O'Connor, representing a rocky seashore on the coast of Cornwall, and a ruined chapel on General Stanley's estate. Mr. Sullivan conducted, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He and Mr. Gilbert and the operatic principals were called forward more than once.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert included the first performance of a manuscript concerto for the pianoforte, composed by Mr. C. H. Hubert Parry. The work consists of the usual three movements, and is throughout skilfully written for the display of the solo instrument, for which an abundance of brilliant passages is provided—the general style being rather in that of the new, and somewhat innovative, German school, than according to that of the classical masters. It was finely played by Mr. Dannreuther, and was much applauded. Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, the "Queen Mab" scherzo from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), and vocal solos contributed by Herr Henschel, completed the programme.

In connection with the International Literary Association, Sir Julius Benedict gave an interesting lecture last Monday afternoon, at the Steinway Hall, on Carl Maria von Weber,

whose pupil Sir Julius was. The lecturer traced the career of the great composer through its various phases; the several periods being musically illustrated by vocal pieces well rendered by Mlle. Avigliana, Misses Helen Meason and Beata Francis, and Mr. C. Bonney. That rising pianist Miss Bessie Richards played with much effect the "Moto Continuo," and the Polonoise in E. The lecture and the illustrations were greatly applauded.

The eleventh annual concert in aid of the funds of that excellent institution the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage took place at St. James's Hall, when an attractive programme included the co-operation of several eminent musical artists, besides performances by the band of the A Division of Police.

Mr. John Boosey has announced a new series of "London Ballad Concerts" at St. James's Hall, to take place on Saturday afternoons, the first being given this week.

"How to Play the Violin" is the subject of a clever article contributed to this week's *Girl's Own Paper* by Lady Lindsay, of Balcarres.

Mr. James Loaring, of Bradford, Fellow of the College of Organists, has been elected organist and director of the choir of St. Sepulchre's Church.

## THEATRES.

At the Folly Mr. H. J. Byron has won a new laurel, which, with the aid of Mr. J. L. Toole, will add to his wreath another conspicuous ornament. The name of his new comedy is "The Upper Crust," the leading merit of which is that it is thoroughly English in its conception, subject, and style. Mr. Toole is, of course, the embodiment of the author's wit, yet throughout is totally unconscious of the fact. Here it is that the actor shines with more than common lustre, for the vein he has to work is suited to the very genius of the man. Born among the lower classes and destined to become a prosperous soap manufacturer, the hero's main purpose in life is to figure as a "swell" among the "upper crust" of society. Barnaby Doublechick is the inventor and patentee of diaphanous soap, and by its means expects to be recognised by the Upper Ten, who, nevertheless, decline to make him happy. His wealth is expended in vain on pictures, carriages, furniture, and nicknacks of all kinds. He has also had his daughter educated in every accomplishment. Norah, accordingly, has won the friendship of Kate Vennimore, niece to Lord Hasketh, and the admiration of his Lordship himself, as also that of Lady Boobleton, together with the love of her son, Sir Robert Boobleton; but these associations are interrupted by the appearance of Walter Wrentmore, a young man once in the soapmaker's employ, and now an architect. Kate labours for his advancement, and Doublechick suspects that she has a sentiment in his favour, a mistake that leads to complications which require all the author's skill to clear away in the third act. Norah, however, who had suspected herself betrayed, is reconciled to her lover, and flirts only with Sir Robert to kindle her father's anger against him; also, Wrentmore proves to be the son of Lord Hasketh; and thus Norah's marriage with him procures for the ambitious Doublechick that entrance into aristocratic circles which had been the ruling passion of his life. The winding up is skilfully conducted. We need not say that the scenery and accessories of the piece are all that could be desired, and that the acting all round is good and more than usually effective. Mr. Toole himself achieved a complete triumph, which was shared by Miss Lillian Cavalier as Norah. Altogether, the new comedy has secured such a reception as will probably prolong its run to a number of nights which it would be unsafe to name. "The Upper Crust" will, we incline to believe, rival the popularity of "Our Boys."

Last week we mentioned that several novelties had been presented by the Polytechnic at the commencement of the Easter holidays. But one of these is of so remarkable a character as to deserve more specific notice. This is an automaton Blondin, the size of life, which walks along a tight-rope, stretched from end to end of the great hall, wheeling a barrow in the same way as its prototype. This automaton lifts its feet quite clear of the rope at each step in the same way precisely as the living Blondin, and the manner in which the astonishing result is attained is a perplexing puzzle in scientific circles. The inventor is Mr. S. Pichler, a Hungarian artist of much ingenuity, and the automaton has been five years in preparation, and has, from first to last, cost a very large sum. The work was begun, and has, to a great extent, been executed by the workmen of the institution. But the difficulties which at the outset so often obstruct new inventions were also encountered here, and the directors of that time were so much discouraged by them that the work was dropped. Towards the end of last year, however, a new board came into office, who resumed the work, and have carried it to successful completion. Of the other novelties shown at the Polytechnic, one of the most interesting is Balmain's luminous paint, but we are unable to notice these in detail.

A testimonial, in the shape of a dessert service of plate, valued at 700 guineas, was on Wednesday given to Mr. Edward Ledger, proprietor of the *Era* newspaper, in return for his fearless defence of the respectability of the theatrical profession when threatened by irregular proceedings in regard to the claims of certain persons whose title to the character of stage-artists is more than questionable. His efforts in this direction involved him in legal expenses, which he cheerfully incurred. In acknowledgment of such self-sacrifice, a silver-gilt service was, as above stated, presented to him at the Lyceum; Mr. Henry Irving presided. The chairman made a neat speech on the occasion, to which Mr. Ledger responded in a discourse full of good sense, sprinkled with several good puns. Several hundred visitors attended the ceremonial.

We learn by special telegram from Rangoon that Mr. Aitchison has written to the Burmese Embassy stating that as it has failed after many months to offer satisfactory proposals for a new treaty, or even to produce its powers to do so, he must suggest that an early return to Upper Burma is desirable.

Sir John Astley, M.P., presided over a public meeting, held in the Corn Exchange, Lincoln, for the purpose of considering the plans of the Science and Art Department for teaching the science of agriculture. After an address from Mr. Buckmaster, Sir John Astley said when he first heard of the proposal he was not favourably impressed with it, because he could not see how it was to be carried out in rural districts; but, after having heard what Mr. Buckmaster had to say on the subject, he had quite changed his opinion, and he thought the classes proposed would be most valuable to farmers' sons. He thought the landlords ought to take the matter up. If a class were started in his parish he should certainly do all he could to persuade the young men to attend it. The difficulty which appeared to him was the want of competent teachers. A resolution approving the object was unanimously carried.

## THE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

The Battle of the General Election is decided. A few scattered shots have still to be fired. But the fight has virtually been won by the Liberals, whose victory has sealed the fate of the Conservative Ministry. Mr. Gladstone's determined assault upon the stronghold of the "Bold Buccleuch," Midlothian, was crowned with success on Monday, when Mr. Sheriff Davidson announced the result of the poll to be as follows:—

Mr. Gladstone	...	...	...	...	1579
Lord Dalkeith	...	...	...	...	1368
Majority for Mr. Gladstone					
					211

The enthusiasm of Mr. Gladstone's fervid admirers culminated in the evening. A vast throng gathered outside Lord Rosebery's house in George-street, and cheered and sang till the new member for Midlothian appeared at the window and briefly expressed his thanks in a brief and studiously conciliatory speech, the outcome of which was that their political antagonists "should be opponents no longer, but that we should all with one heart and one mind devote ourselves to the performance of our public duties in the maintenance of the interests, the honour, and the high character and repute of a great and glorious Empire." The acclamations were renewed at the close of this short address; and were repeated when Lord Rosebery exultantly exclaimed that Midlothian was rewarded for its efforts by having for its member "the foremost man of Great Britain." It may be remarked that Mr. Gladstone, in his address to the electors, bestowed a quiet dig at the system of creating "faggot votes" when he said:—"Contending against many influences which we think misguided, and against the illegitimate influence of spurious votes, you have by your spontaneous efforts more than fulfilled all the expectations with which you invited me to come among you, and have achieved a victory which had already told by anticipation, and which will now further tell by direct example, upon the course of the elections." The right hon. gentleman (who the next day left quietly to seek rest at Hawarden, after he had been greeted with a fresh ovation during a flying visit to Linlithgow) added in his address to his constituents:—

Personally long engaged in the hottest of the conflict, I rejoice not only in the prospect of good to be accomplished by the accession of the Liberal leaders to power, but in the cessation of a controversy always on the verge of bitterness. The efforts of the party, which now seems likely to attain the full measure of its predominance, will, I trust, be steadily and temperately addressed towards establishing the external policy of this country upon the lines of peace, justice, equal right, and sympathy with freedom, and towards the direction of its internal government and legislation in the methods and spirit which during the last half century have done so much to relieve the people, to gain respect for the laws, to strengthen the foundations of the Throne, and to consolidate the structure of this great and noble empire. To assist in this work to the utmost of my limited power will be, gentlemen, the best and only return that I can make for the confidence which you have given me with a generosity I never can forget, and amid tokens of enthusiasm which have made this election memorable even in the annals of Scotland.

The Earl of Dalkeith, on his part, assuaged his disappointment by a neat paraphrase of the opening sentence of Mr. Gladstone's address, attributing his defeat to a combination of influences, both "misguided" and "illegitimate."

Whether Mr. Gladstone will return to Parliament as Prime Minister (a result which would apparently be in accord with a preponderance of popular opinion) is a moot point. But whoever may be Lord Beaconsfield's successor will assuredly have an embarrassment of riches in the way of capable candidates for office. A casual glance at the new elect of the nation conclusively proves this; and also shows, by the way, that comparatively few favourite and familiar features of the House will be missing when Parliament re-assembles. Whatever North-East Lancashire said, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lower House was certain of a seat, for the Radnor Boroughs re-elected him although he was assiduously paying court in another direction; and the vigour and sound common-sense of the Marquis of Hartington's platform utterances can hardly fail to increase the heartiness with which the noble Lord will be welcomed by the strengthened Liberal party on his reappearance (no matter in what capacity) in the House of Commons. As a matter of course, Mr. W. E. Forster (who generally sits on Lord Hartington's left, acting as his faithful henchman) is again returned for Bradford, and Mr. Childers, who urbanely supported the noble Lord on his right, is once more head of the poll for Pontefract. Mr. John Bright is triumphantly re-elected for Birmingham in conjunction with Mr. Muntz and Mr. J. Chamberlain, the administrative ability of which last hon. member will probably win for him a post in the Liberal Administration. Of other prominent occupants of the front Opposition Bench, Mr. Lowe (recanting his heterodox views on the County Franchise) has been re-chosen for the University of London; Sir William Harcourt found Oxford true to him (and to a strong Liberal recruit, Mr. Chitty, Q.C., likewise); Mr. Goschen is returned for Ripon in lieu of the City of London; Mr. Stansfeld for Halifax, Mr. Hibbert for Oldham, Mr. Dodson for Chester, and Mr. Baxter, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre for their old loves. When to this list of ex-officers of the late Liberal Government is added the names of Mr. Henry Fawcett, Sir Charles Dilke (who will bring back an able Liberal instead of a Conservative colleague in Mr. J. B. Firth), Mr. Courtney (whom Mr. Bouvier did not succeed in defeating at Liskeard), Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, and many another rising member of high repute, some notion may be formed of the delicacy of the task which awaits the incoming Premier in one Chamber alone.

A firm and solid Conservative minority will confront the Liberal majority; and, albeit the place of Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will know him not (likewise, alas! the seat of the firmest adherent of the Ministry, "The Admiral," as Sir William Edmonstone was familiarly called), yet the Ministerial ranks will muster strongly now Sir Stafford Northcote has made good his election for North Devon, and Mr. Smith, Mr. Cross, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Sandon, Mr. Bourke, Lord George Hamilton, Sir John Holker, Mr. Slater-Booth, and Sir Hardinge Giffard will return together in seeming certainty with Colonel Stanley and Mr. E. Stanhope, to advocate Conservative principles as valiantly as heretofore.

Among the new members none will, perhaps, be scanned with greater interest than Professor Thorold Rogers and Mr. A. Cohen, Q.C., the Liberal representatives of Southwark, who will add to the debating power of the House, though they have deprived the Conservatives (only temporarily, it is to be hoped) of the services of their most promising recruit, Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C. Mr. Herbert Gladstone made so gallant a fight, though in vain, to wrest one of the seats for Middlesex from the Conservatives, and exhibited so much good humour, tact, and ability in the contest that his selection to fill the seat which Leeds by an immense majority reserved for Mr. Gladstone himself is a well-merited honour. Sir Henry James will bring back from Taunton another new comer in Sir William Palliser, a Conservative member whose special knowledge of ordnance will be of value in military discussions. Yet another fresh face will be that of Mr. C. S. Wortley, who has this time defeated Mr. Waddy in Sheffield, and gained a notable success for the Conservative Party. The one Liberal member returned by the City of London, Alderman William Lawrence, is a



respectable civic magnate—he has been in the House before—but is hardly weighty enough to counterbalance the huge Conservative majorities which returned Aldermen Cotton and Fowler, and Mr. J. G. Hubbard. Mr. Labouchere's features also will not be unfamiliar in the House; but considerable curiosity, "not to put too fine a point on it," has already been aroused in Mr. Bradlaugh, his colleague in the already been aroused in Northampton. The Tower Hamlets sends a representation of Northampton. The Tower Hamlets sends a sound Liberal in place of Mr. Samuda—Professor Bryce; and Salisbury starts two Liberals on Parliamentary career in the persons of Mr. Passmore Edwards (proprietor of the *Echo*) and Mr. H. F. Grenfell, whose name will be familiar as that of the Taplow host of the Oxford University oarsmen. Thanks to Mr. Rathbone's retirement, Lord Ramsay will enter Parliament as junior member for Liverpool; and Manchester sends a new man in Mr. Slagg.

The House will miss many well-known faces. Sir Robert Peel (whose energetic speech at Brighton on behalf of General Shute and Mr. Ashbury did not prevent two Liberals from being returned) gracefully retired from Tamworth, and left the field to Mr. H. A. Bass and Mr. J. S. Balfour, both antagonistic in politics to himself. Mr. Raikes is no longer available for the Chairmanship of Committees. The booming voice of Major O'Gorman will awaken not the House to mirth. Sir W. Charley will possibly be consoled by his knighthood for the loss of Salford, which returns an experienced journalist in Mr. Arthur Arnold, and a second Liberal in Mr. Armitage. The absence of Sir John Lubbock and Alderman Sir Sidney Waterlow, the rejected of Maidstone, will be felt on both sides; and many will miss the genial presence of Sir Charles Beresford, the mention of whose name reminds us of the Party mutations in Ireland.

Belfast opened well for the Conservatives in Ireland by re-electing Mr. W. Ewart and Mr. J. P. Corry; and Dublin University followed suit by returning Mr. Plunket and Mr. Gibson. But, albeit Dublin county proved true to the same cause by choosing Colonel Taylor and Mr. Hamilton, Dublin City has actually rejected Sir A. E. Guinness and returned a Liberal, Dr. Lyons, in conjunction with Mr. M. Brooks, Home-Ruler. The O'Connor Don has lost Roscommon, which returns two Home-Rulers in Mr. O'Kelly and Dr. Commins. Mr. O'Donnell is in again for Dungarvan; and Mr. Parnell has been chosen for Cork, with a fellow Home-Ruler, in addition to pushing several of his followers elsewhere.

The sum total of the Liberal gains up to Wednesday was 68—90 against 22—and the County successes in many places have since added to the Liberal majority.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following gentlemen have been returned as members of the New Parliament since Wednesday last week. Their politics are indicated by the letters which follow their names. Those marked with asterisks are new members. When the elections have all taken place we shall give a complete list of the members returned:—

ENGLAND.

Ashton-under-Lyne ... \*H Mason, L  
Aylesbury ... Sir N de Rothschild, L—G W Russell, L  
Bath ... Sir A Hayter, L—\*E Wodehouse, L  
Bedford ... Mr Whitbread, L—Mr Magniac, L  
Bedfordshire ... James Howard, L—Marquis of Tavistock, L  
Birkenhead ... D McIver, C  
Boston ... T Garfit, C—W J Ingram, L  
Bradford ... W E Forster, L—\*A Illingworth, L  
Bridport ... \*C N Warton, C  
Bridgnorth ... W H Foster, C  
Brighton ... J R Holland, L—\*W T Marriott, L  
Bristol ... S Morley, L—L Fry, L  
Bury St. Edmunds ... \*J A Harcourt, L—E Greene, C  
Canterbury ... Hon G Hardy, C—R P Laurie, C  
Carlisle ... R Ferguson, L—Sir W Lawson, L  
Chelsea ... S Dilke, L—\*J B Firth, L  
Chester ... J G Dodson, L—Hon Belby Lawrey, L  
Chichester ... Lord H Lennox, C  
Christchurch ... \*H Davey, L  
Cockermouth ... \*E Waugh, L  
Cornwall (West) ... Sir J S Aubyn, L—A P Vivian, L  
Cricklade ... \*Professor Maskelyne, L—Sir D Gooch, C  
Cumberland (East) ... Sir R C Musgrave, C—E S Howard, L  
Darlington ... \*T Fry, L  
Derby ... M T Bass, L—S Plimsoll, L  
Derbyshire (East) ... A Barnes, L—Hon F Egerton, L  
Devon (South) ... Sir Massey Lopes, C—C Garner, C  
Devon (North) ... Sir S H Northcote, C—Sir T D Acland, L  
Dewsbury ... Sergeant Simon, L  
Dorset ... J Floyer, C—Hon E H Digby, C—Hon W Portman, L  
Dorchester ... W Brymer, C  
Dover ... C K Freshfield, C—Major Dickson, C  
Droitwich ... J Corbett, L  
Durham City ... \*T C Thompson, L—F Herschell, L  
Durham (South) ... J W Pease, L—F W Lambton, L  
Essex (East) ... J Round, C—Ruggles-Brise, C  
Essex (South) ... T C Baring, C—Colonel Makins, C  
Finsbury ... Sir A Lusk, L—McCullagh Torrens, L  
Gateshead ... W H James, L  
Gravesend ... \*T Bevan, L  
Greenwich ... T W Boord, C—\*Baron H de Worms, C  
Hants (South) ... Lord H Scott, C—\*F Compton, C  
Hartlepool ... \*T Richardson, L  
Harwich ... \*Sir Henry Tyler, C  
Hastings ... \*C Murray, C—T Brassey, L  
Helston ... \*W Molesworth St. Aubyn, C  
Hertford ... A J Balfour, C  
Hereford City ... J Puley, L—R T Reid, L  
Herefordshire ... Sir J R Bailey, C—MT Biddulph, L—\*T Duckham, L  
Huddersfield ... E A Leatham, L  
Hull ... C M Norwood, L—C H Wilson, L  
Ipswich ... T G Cobbold, C—\*J Collings, L  
Kendal ... J Whitwell, L  
King's Lynn ... Sir W Ffolkes, L—Hon R Bourke, C  
Knaresborough ... \*Sir H M Thompson, L  
Kent (West) ... Sir Charles Mills, C—Viscount Lewisham, C  
Lambeth ... J C Lawrence, L—W McArthur, L  
Lancashire (S. W.) ... Right Hon R A Cross, C—Col. Blackburne, C  
Leeds ... W E Gladstone, L—J Barran, L—\*W L Jackson, C  
Leicester ... P Taylor, L—A McArthur, L  
Lewes ... W L Christie, C  
Lincolnshire (Mid) ... Hon E Stanhope, C—H Chaplin, C  
Liskeard ... L Courtney, L  
London University ... Right Hon R Lowe, L  
Ludlow ... Hon G Windsor Clive, C  
Lymington ... Colonel Kennard, C  
Macclesfield ... W C Brocklehurst, L—D Chadwick, L  
Maldon ... G C Courtland, L  
Malmesbury ... W Powell, C  
Malton ... Hon C Fitzwilliam, L  
Manchester ... \*J Slagg, L—Jacob Bright, L—Hugh Birley, C  
Marlborough ... Lord C Bruce, L  
Marlow ... \*Colonel O Williams, C  
Marylebone ... Sir T Chambers, L—\*D Grant, L  
Middlesex ... Lord G Hamilton, C—Mr Coope, C  
Middlesbrough ... Isaac Wilson, C  
Midhurst ... Sir H Holland, C  
Monmouthshire ... Hon F C Morgan, C—J A Rolls, C  
Newark ... T Earp, L—\*W N Nicholson, C  
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... J Cowen, L—\*Ashton Dilke, L  
Newcastle-under-Lyme ... \*C D Hudson, C—W S Allen, L  
Newport (I. W.) ... C C Clifford, L  
Norfolk (North) ... Sir E Lacon, C—E Birkbeck, C  
Northampton ... \*H Labouchere, L—\*C Bradlaugh, L  
Northallerton ... G W Elliott, C  
Northumberland (N.) ... Earl Percy, C—Sir M W Ridley, C  
Nottingham ... \*C Seely, L—\*J S Wright, L  
Oxford ... Sir W Harcourt, L—\*J W Chitty, L  
Petersfield ... \*W Nicholson, L  
Portsmouth ... Hugh Childers, L—\*S Woolf, L  
Reading ... Hon T C Bruce, C—Sir H D Woolf, C  
Retford ... G Palmer, L—G Shaw Lefevre, L  
Rye ... F J S Foljambe, L—\*F T Mappin, L  
\*F A Inderwick, L

Rutland ... G J Noel, C—G H Finch, C  
Salford ... \*B Armitage, L—\*A Arnold, L  
Salisbury ... \*W H Grenfell, L—\*P Edwards, L  
Scarborough ... Sir H Johnstone, L—\*W S Caine, L  
Shaftesbury ... \*Captain S Glyn, L  
Sheffield ... A J Mundella, L—\*C S Wortley, C  
Shoreham ... Sir W W Burrell, C—\*R Loder, C  
Somerset (East) ... Sir P Miles, C—Lord Brooke, C  
Somerset (West) ... Major V H Vaughan-Lee, C—Fenwick Bisset, C  
South Shields ... J C Stevenson, L  
Shrewsbury ... C Cotes, L—H Robertson, L  
Stafford ... \*B M'Lauren, L—A Macdonald, L  
Stoke-on-Trent ... \*W Woodall, L—\*H Broadhurst, L  
Stroud ... W J Stanton, L—\*H R Brand, L  
Southwark ... \*T Rogers, L—\*A Cohen, L  
Sussex (West) ... Sir W Barttelot, C—Earl of March, C  
Surrey (West) ... G Cubitt, C—Hon S J Brodrick, C  
Somerset (Mid) ... R H Paget, C—W Gore Langton, C  
Southampton ... \*H Lee, L—\*C P Butt, L  
Staffordshire (East) ... M A Bass, L—\*H Wiggins, L  
Stalybridge ... \*W Summers, L  
Stockton ... J Dodds, L  
St. Ives ... Sir Charles Reed, L  
Surrey (Mid) ... Sir H W Peek, C—Sir Trevor Lawrence, C  
Tamworth ... H Bass, L—\*J S Balfour, L  
Taunton ... \*Sir W Palliser, C—Sir H James, L  
Thirsk ... \*Hon P Dwyer, C  
Tower Hamlets ... \*Professor Bryce, L—Captain Ritchie, C  
Tynemouth ... T E Smith, L  
Wakefield ... \*R B Mackie, L  
Wareham ... \*M E Guest, L  
Warrington ... \*J G M'Ninness, L  
Widnesbury ... Mr Brogden, L  
Weymouth ... H Edwards, L—Sir F Johnstone, C  
Whitby ... \*A Pease, L  
Whitehaven ... G F C Bentinck, C  
Wigan ... Lord Lindsay, C—T Knowles, C  
Wilton ... Hon S Herbert, C  
Woodstock ... Lord R Churchill, C  
Worcester City ... T R Hill, L—\*A McIntyre, L  
Worcestershire (West) ... Sir E Lechmere, C—F W Knight, C  
Yorkshire (N. Riding) ... Viscount Helmley, C—F A Millbank, L  
York ... \*R Creyke, L—\*J J Leeman, L  
Yorkshire (W R, E Div.) ... Sir A Fairbairn, L—Sir J Ramsden, L

WALES.

Anglesea ... R Davis, L  
Beaumaris ... M Lloyd, L  
Brecon County ... W F Maitland, L  
Brecknock ... \*C Flower, L  
Cardiff ... E J Reed, L  
Cardigan Boroughs ... David Davies, L  
Carmarthen District ... B T Williams, L  
Carmarvonshire ... Williams, L  
Denbigh District ... Sir R Cunliffe, L  
Denbighshire ... Sir Watkin W Wynn, C—G Osborne Morgan, L  
Flintshire ... Lord R Grosvenor, L  
Flint District ... J Roberts, L  
Glamorganshire ... C R M Talbot, L—H H Vivian, L  
Haverfordwest ... Lord Kensington, L  
Merthyr Tydfil ... H Richards, L—\*W C James, L  
Montgomery District ... F Hanbury-Tracy, L  
Pembroke Borough ... Henry George Allen, L  
Pembrokeshire ... \*W Davies, L  
Radnor Boroughs ... Marquis of Hartington, L  
Radnorshire ... Sir Richard Green Price, L

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen City ... \*Dr Webster, L  
Aberdeenshire (E) ... Sir A Gordon, L  
Aberdeenshire (W) ... \*Dr Farquharson, L  
Ayr Burghs ... R F F Campbell, L  
Banffshire ... R W Duff, L  
Berwickshire ... E Majoribanks, L  
Buteshire ... \*T Russell, L  
Caithness ... Sir Tollenache Sinclair, L  
Clackmannan & Kinross ... W P Adams, L  
Dumfriesshire ... Archd Orr Ewing, C  
Dumfriesshire ... \*R Jardine, L  
Dumfries District ... Ernest Noel, L  
Dundee ... \*G Armitstead, L—\*F Henderson, L  
Edinburgh City ... D M'Lauren, L—J Cowan, L  
Forfarshire ... W Barclay, L  
Glasgow ... G Anderson, L—Dr Cameron, L—\*R Middleton, L  
Greenock ... J Stewart, L  
Haddingtonshire ... Lord Elcho, C  
Haddington Burghs ... Sir David Wedderburn, L  
Kincairdineshire ... Sir George Balfour, L  
Lanarkshire (North) ... Sir E Colebrooke, L  
Leith ... A Grant, L  
Linlithgowshire ... Peter MacLagan, L  
Midlothian ... Right Hon W E Gladstone, L  
Perth ... C S Parker, L  
Perthshire ... \*Donald Currie, L  
Renfrewshire ... Colonel Mure, L  
Ross and Cromarty ... Alexander Matheson, L  
St. Andrew's Burghs ... \*J C Williamson, L  
Stirlingshire ... \*J C Bolton, L  
Sutherland ... Marquis of Stafford, L  
Wick Burghs ... J Pender, L  
Wigtown Burghs ... J M'Lauren, L

IRELAND.

Antrim (County) ... J Chaine, C—E MacNaughten, C  
Athlone ... \*Sir J Ennis, L  
Bandon ... \*Captain B Bernard, C  
Belfast ... W Ewart, C—J P Corry, C  
Carlow Borough ... \*C Dawson, H R  
Clonmel ... A Moore, H R  
Carrickfergus ... \*T Greer, C  
Coleraine ... J Daly, H R—C S Parnell, H R  
Cork City ... \*J Mulholland, C  
Downpatrick ... M Brooks, H R—Dr Lyons, L  
Dublin City ... T A Dickson, L  
Dungannon ... \*C Russell, L  
Dundalk ... F H O'Donnell, H R  
Dungarvan ... J L Finigan, H R  
Ennis ... \*Lord Cole, C  
Galway ... \*J Orrell Lever, H R—\*T P O'Connor, H R  
Kerry County ... R P Blennerhassett, H R—\*Sir R Blennerhassett, H R  
Kildare County ... C H Meldon, H R—J Leahy, H R  
Kilkenny City ... J F Smithwick, L  
Kinsale ... E Collins, H R  
Limerick City ... R O'Shaughnessy, H R—D Gabbett, H R  
Limerick County ... E J Synan, H R—W H O'Sullivan, H R  
Londonderry City ... C E Lewis, C  
Longford County ... G Errington, H R—J M'Carthy, H R  
Mallow ... \*W R Johnson, L  
Newry ... \*H Thomson, C  
New Ross ... \*W Foley, H R  
Portlarnington ... \*Hon B Fitzpatrick, C  
Queen's County ... R Lalor, H R—A O'Connor, H R  
Roscommon ... A Connolly, H R—J O'Kelly, H R  
Tipperary County ... P J Smyth, H R—John Dillon, H R  
Tralee ... The O'Donoghue, H R  
Waterford City ... R Power, H R—E Leamy, H R  
Waterford County ... H V Stuart, H R—J A Blake, H R  
Wexford Borough ... W A Redmond, H R  
Youghal ... Sir J M'Kenna, H R

Some additions have lately been made to the bird collection at the British Museum.

At a meeting of the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons in Anatomy and Physiology, held on Monday, Messrs. Edward Bellamy and Jeremiah McCarthy took their seats as members of the board.

The report of the Royal Commissioners on City Parochial Charities was issued on Monday. They state that the present system of administration is not calculated to be productive of the full benefits which ought to accrue to the class for whose advantage these charities were originally founded, and that it is practically impossible to effect a satisfactory combination or rearrangement of them under the existing system. They recommend the appointment of a Commission to examine all the documents relating to the origin as well as the administration of the City charities, and they advise the formation of a board for the future administration of the charities. The report is signed by the Duke of Northumberland, Robert Gregory, William Rogers, Farrer Herschell, George Cubitt, Albert Pell, and Henry H. Gibbs; but Mr. Rogers, Mr. Herschell, and Mr. Pell, dissent from some of the recommendations made.

LECTURES.

At the Royal Institution on Tuesday Professor Huxley gave the first of two lectures on Dogs and the Problems Connected with Them; on Thursday Professor Tyndall gave the first of a course of six lectures on Light as a Mode of Motion; on Friday evening Professor Huxley gave a discourse on the Coming of Age of the Origin of Species; and to-day (Saturday) Mr. James Sully gives the first of a course of three lectures on Art and Vision.

The Decoration and the Furniture of Town Houses is the subject of the Cantor Lectures at the Society of Arts; and on Monday night Mr. Robert W. Edis, F.S.A., gave the first of the series at the society's room, John-street, Adelphi. Being introductory, the lecture was confined to the illustration of a few general statements; Mr. Edis remarking that he did not desire to enter into the battle between different styles, as the beauty of art-form did not, in his opinion, depend on any particular style.

Mr. C. Pfoundes read a paper on Art in Japan at a meeting on Tuesday of the Foreign and Colonial Section of the Society of Arts.

A paper on "Life and its Physical Basis" was read by Professor Nicholson on Monday to the members of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute. The paper treated of the physical and chemical properties of protoplasm, of the phenomena exhibited by simple masses of protoplasm in a living condition (such as the Monera, the Amoeba, and the Yeast plant), of the distinctions between dead protoplasm and living protoplasm, of the nature of "vitality," and of the nature of the temporary connection which subsists between protoplasm and life. A communication from Professor G. G. Stokes, F.R.S., of Cambridge, was read, after which those present took part in considering the subject.

At the meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute held on the 1st inst.—Mr. Greaves in the chair—a paper was read by the Rev. E. Pendarves Gibson upon the subject of The Parish Registers of Stock and Ramsden Bell-house, Essex; and also another on paper, by Mr. J. B. Davidson, on The Twelfth and Fifteenth Itinera of Antoninus. Among the objects of interest exhibited were an implement of bronze, of Roman workmanship, but the use of which is quite unknown, and sundry other Roman antiquities recently dug up in the neighbourhood of London-wall, by Mr. Massey.

The anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society was held at Burlington House last week—Mr. Warren De la Rue, president, in the chair. The president, in his annual address, contrasted the condition of the society during the past year with its position in 1869. The number of Fellows had increased from 522 to 1034, the income from £1100 to £2700, and the number of papers read from thirty-one to seventy-five. A rapid glance was then taken of the recent progress of chemistry, especial reference being made to the decomposition of the elements chlorine, bromine, &c., by Meyer; the photographs of the whole of the spectrum recently made by Captain Abney; the artificial production of the diamond by Hannay; the synthesis of vegetable colouring matters and alkaloids; the discovery of a new element, scandium, &c. The officers for the ensuing year were then balloted for, the president elected being Professor Roscoe.

Mr. B. Haughton, C.E., read a paper on The Best Route for a Line of Railway to India at a meeting of the Society of Arts yesterday week. The main feature of the route he recommended is that it passes through Northern Persia instead of descending the Euphrates and passing through that country on the south. The western terminus would be at Constantinople, and the eastern terminus at Shikarpore, on the Indus, 250 miles from Kurrachee. The Candahar railway, already built as far as the Bolan Pass, forms part of the proposed line. The direction of the railway through Asia Minor was not determined, but it was suggested that a fresh line should be made to Swadia, on the Levant. This branch would touch Antioch and Aleppo. The railway would then run along the slopes of the Taurus, intersecting the various roads leading from Asia Minor into Mesopotamia. Tapping that great centre of traffic, the city of Mosul, it would cross the Tigris south of the junction of the Greater Zab. Passing the towns of Erbil and Kirkuk, it would come to Kefri, ninety miles from Bagdad, and close to the Persian frontier. Running through Teheran, the capital of Persia, the route would embrace the best part of that country. It was pointed out that Persia consists of but a ring of available country, the centre being a desert. It resembled a finger-ring, moreover, in that its jewels are embedded in one segment only—viz., that facing the north-west and north—the jewels being the cities and towns of Teheran, Chai, Tabreez, Reshd, Hamadan, Sharad, and Meshed. The railway would thence go east through Sharad, Nishapur, Meshed, across the frontier of Afghanistan, into Herat. The highest point would be 4000 ft. above the sea level. From Herat the line would run on to the Candahar railway. The whole distance traversed would be 3800 miles, and, estimating the cost of construction at £10,000 per mile, £38,000,000 of capital would be required. Only £19 per mile per week would be necessary to pay 5 per cent interest, and the average receipts of the Indian railways were considerably above this rate. The charge for first-class passengers at 3d. per mile, to include the expense of food en route, would be £60, and the time occupied on the journey need not exceed seven days. The paper alluded to the merits of other routes, but it was pointed out that this route was greatly superior strategically for the defence of India. It also provided a railway system for Persia, and brought Turkey into the line of traffic. Sir Arthur Cotton, Captain Cameron, Mr. Rumball, Mr. Hyde Clark, and Dr. Badger took part in the discussion which followed. The scheme was not approved in entirety; but it was said that such a railway, by one route or another, was a most urgent work. The chairman, Mr. A. Cassels, was of opinion that the great cost rendered the proposed railway impracticable, and thought the Suez Canal should be our mainstay. If we could not defend that we could defend no other communication with India.

Mr. John William Birch, Governor of the Bank of England, and Mr. Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Deputy Governor, were on Tuesday re-elected to their respective posts for the ensuing year.

Last week 2492 births and 1732 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 57 and the deaths were 108 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 9 from smallpox, 24 from measles, 59 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 142 from whooping-cough, 10 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 315 and 334 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 395 last week: 256 resulted from bronchitis and 92 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 40 deaths: 34 were the result of negligence or accident, including 9 from fractures and contusions, 6 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, and 11 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Four cases of suicide were registered.



## THE GENERAL ELECTION.



THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION: SKETCHES AT BRENTFORD ON SATURDAY LAST.  
FIVE MINUTES BEFORE FIVE P.M.; FIVE MINUTES AFTER FIVE P.M.; CLOSING OF THE POLL.

The county elections this week, following the city and borough elections of last week, throughout most parts of the United Kingdom, will nearly complete the interesting and exciting business that has been cast upon the people by the recent Dissolution of Parliament. We now present a few more Sketches of election proceedings in one or two of the metropolitan boroughs, more especially Southwark; also at the Brentford polling-place, for the county of Middlesex, at Liverpool, for South-west Lancashire, and at Edinburgh, for Midlothian. These local contests have been regarded with interest, as being of some political significance, on account of recent events which had preceded them, and from the large population of those districts. It will be sufficient, however, merely here to notice a few peculiar features of the external aspect and manner of conducting the elections in these particular places. The general order of procedure in voting by ballot, as it is the same for counties and for

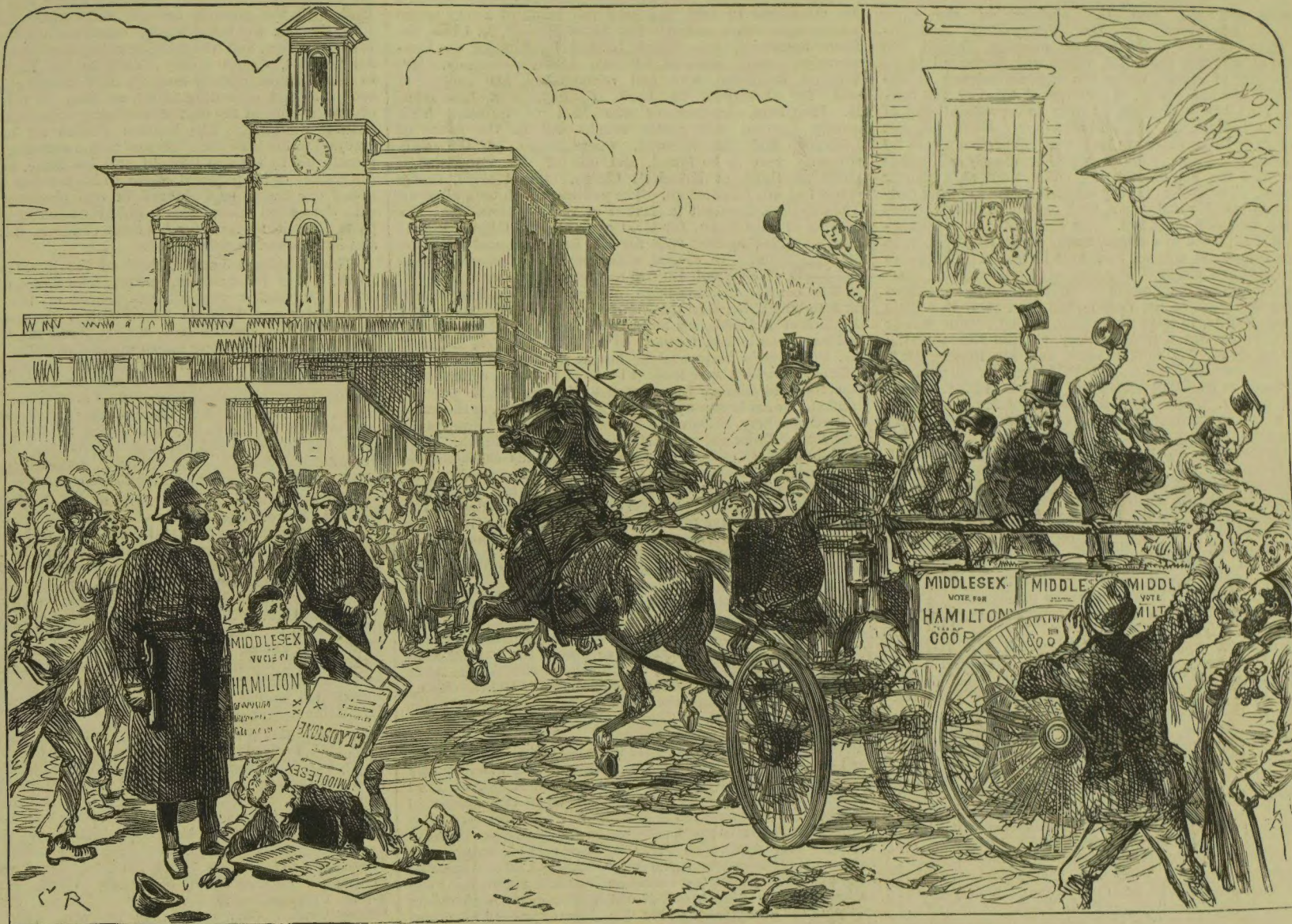
boroughs, must be familiar to our readers all over the country; but they will observe that, in the several boroughs which make up what is commonly called London, outside the City of London proper, the polling is continued till eight o'clock in the evening, instead of four in the afternoon. Those boroughs are Finsbury, which includes Holborn, Clerkenwell, and Islington; Marylebone, including the great parish of St. Pancras, with Camden Town; Lambeth, which extends to Brixton and Battersea; Southwark, with Bermondsey; Chelsea, to which Kensington is joined; the Tower Hamlets, embracing the whole of East London; Hackney, extending far to the north-east, and Greenwich, to the south-east, including Deptford and Woolwich. The larger of these great town constituencies far exceed the City and Westminster in the numbers of their inhabitants, and are second only to Westminster and the City in wealth, intelligence, and public spirit. Each has a distinct social and

political character. In those which, like Marylebone and Chelsea, embrace West-End quarters, occupied by the fashionable or rich part of society, and in the suburban villa districts, to the north and to the south of London, there is a large admixture of upper middle-class influences. The eastern metropolitan boroughs have more of the manufacturing town element, with a good proportion of clerks and shopmen, and small tradesmen not accustomed to consult the tastes of gentility. The borough of Southwark, for example, is as free from aristocratic prepossessions as any town in the cotton-spinning, or woollen, or hardware manufacturing districts of England. Its election was looked upon this time with particular interest, as a test of the feelings of the London working-class people; all the more, since the late surprising Conservative victory there, in the return of Mr. Edward Clarke a few weeks ago.

The polling of Southwark, on Thursday of last week, was attended by such lively scenes of street fun and practical



## THE GENERAL ELECTION.



THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION: TWO MINUTES TO FIVE, A SKETCH AT BRENTFORD ON SATURDAY LAST.

joking, as recalled the old customs of electioneering, which in many places are no longer to be witnessed. There was a profuse display of the chosen symbolic colours, orange for the Conservatives and blue for the Liberals, in banners and streamers, in placards on the walls and in windows, and in ribbons worn by thousands of men, women, and children, as well as by the horses drawing cabs and other vehicles hired

by the rival committees, the carriages likewise bearing papers of their respective party colours. At each of the polling stations, all day long, crowds of both parties assembled, watching the voters as they entered or departed, greeting them with humorous solicitations, inquiries, or reproaches, and ever ready to indulge in a satirical or combative disposition by taunting and defying one another.

The doors of the polling-rooms were guarded by police, and there was no interruption to the orderly performance of the ballot suffrage. Three thousand votes were taken in the first hour, between eight and nine o'clock, at the twenty-four polling-stations; at noonday, the dinner-time of the workmen employed in the factories and tanyards, there was another rush of electors for a brief space of time; and likewise between



COUNTING THE VOTES AT THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.



six and eight in the evening. The rival pairs of candidates, Mr. E. Clarke and Mr. Mark Cattley on the one side, Professor Thorold Rogers and Mr. Arthur Cohen on the other, drove round to visit all the polling-stations, and were usually received with cheering by their supporters, answered by the crowd of their opponents with groans and shouts of derision. At the close of the poll, it was loudly asserted by both parties that their own candidates had won the victory, but nobody could really know anything about it. The ballot-boxes were at once removed from all the polling-stations, and were delivered into the custody of the High Bailiff of Southwark, at the Vestry-Hall Borough-road. Here, at ten o'clock next morning, began the operation of counting the votes, which was performed by an adequate staff of clerks, under the superintendence of the High Bailiff and his deputy, in presence of three of the candidates—Mr. Cattley being absent from indisposition—and of their agents and friends. Each ballot-box was emptied, and the number of ballot papers in each were counted and tied up into bundles. These bundles were eventually all mixed together, and the actual counting commenced at a quarter past eleven. The system is very efficient for its purpose, consisting of sheets of ruled paper, each column of which shows fifty votes, and each sheet 500. For each vote on a polling-paper a tick is placed in a compartment of the ruled paper, so that each completed column and sheet furnished its quota to the aggregate at a glance. The process of counting was completed a few minutes after one in the afternoon. The announcement was first made in the Vestry-Hall, and then to a little knot of people who, in spite of the rain, waited outside to hear the result, which was a great victory for the Liberals—the numbers being, for Mr. Cohen, 9693, and Mr. Rogers, 9521, against 8163 for Mr. Clarke, and 7674 for Mr. Cattley. A vote of thanks to the High Bailiff was proposed by Mr. Cohen, seconded by Mr. Clarke, and supported by Mr. Rogers, all joining in their testimony of approval with regard to his management of the Southwark election business.

Upon reference to our list of the members returned to the new Parliament, it will be seen that London, including the City, Westminster, and the eight metropolitan boroughs, is now represented, on the whole, by fourteen Liberals and eight Conservatives. In the polling for this representation, 252,329 Liberal votes were recorded, and 178,395 Conservative votes. The number polled on both sides, in Southwark, was about 17,700; but in Lambeth, nearly 36,000; in Marylebone, 26,000; in Finsbury, nearly 29,000; in the Tower Hamlets, 25,300; and in Hackney, 27,000; whereby these great popular constituencies have shown a degree of earnestness beyond all previous example.

The Middlesex county election, in which Mr. Herbert Gladstone, youngest son of the ex-Premier, opposed Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Coope, has also been regarded by Londoners as a matter of local interest, seeing that the northern and north-western suburbs are comprised in the county. The district polling centres were eighteen in number, but were subdivided into forty-one polling stations. Several of these were in London and Westminster, at the City Guildhall, at the Vestry-Hall of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and one near King's-cross. The other stations in town were at St. John's National School, Peel-grove, for the voters from the confines of the City to Spitalfields and Hackney; at St. Paul's National Schools, Queen-street, Broadway, for Chiswick, Fulham, Chelsea, Kensington, and Hammersmith; at the Industrial School, West-end, Hampstead, for that parish and Willesden; at the Red Coat School, Stepney-green, for Mile-end, Poplar, Shadwell, and the Minories; and at the National School, Hornsey, for that parish. In the suburbs, the Ashford, Feltham, and Staines voters recorded their votes at Bedford; those from Isleworth, Twickenham, and Ealing went to Brentford; the polling-station for Edmonton and Enfield was at the latter place; Finchley included Edgware and Hendon; Hadley took South Mims; Hampton included Sunbury and Teddington; Hanwell included Acton, Northolt, and Hayes; Tottenham had its three parishes; and the voters from Cowley, Hayes, Hillingdon, and West Drayton polled at the British Schools in Uxbridge.

During the afternoon the village of Hampstead was a scene of great bustle and excitement. After ten in the morning the work, which had been very busy in the first two hours of the polling, slackened until two o'clock, when the influx of residents from their avocations in the City caused the voting to be exceedingly heavy until the close of the poll; but the excellent arrangements allowed all who wished to vote. The office of a large body of police on duty was a sinecure, general good temper prevailing. Here there was a decided majority for Mr. Gladstone, if the wearing of rosettes and display of colours generally can be taken as an indication, as four fifths of the vehicles conveying voters through the lanes to the polling-place were those chartered by the supporters of that gentleman. There was a large amount of chaff and good-humoured banter.

At Brentford, the county town, there was considerable excitement from an early hour. This was first caused by the non-appearance of the presiding officer until nearly twenty minutes after the time when he should have opened the poll, the result of which was that several gentlemen had to leave for town without recording their votes. Great complaints were made of this and other irregularities; consequently during the morning he resigned his office, and another was appointed to succeed him. The polling-place at Brentford was a wooden booth in the Market-square, in front of the Townhall, where the nominations had taken place. The town was profusely decorated with flags and mottoes, and some walls were ornamented with gigantic portraits of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, with the words "England's Glory: Vote for his son." The early morning arrivals showed a large preponderance in favour of Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Coope: but later in the day the wearers of buff-and-blue favours attended in almost equal proportions with the bearers of scarlet ribbons. The Liberal party encouraged their supporters by posting in conspicuous places the results of the polling throughout the country, with exhortations to the electors to "do their duty." About four o'clock in the afternoon Countess Russell and Lady Agatha Russell drove to the market-place and made inquiries as to the progress of the election. Her Ladyship, who expressed her hope that Mr. Gladstone would be successful, was much cheered. The poll closed at five o'clock, but in consequence of the distance that many of the ballot-boxes had to come, it was an impossibility to conclude the counting of the votes before Sunday morning. They remained under seal in charge of Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell, at the Court House, Red Lion-square, to which place they were brought on Saturday evening. The work of counting began at nine o'clock on Monday morning, under the superintendence of Mr. Sheriff Bayley and Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford. It was finished at two in the afternoon, when the numbers were announced to be, for Lord George Hamilton, 12,904; Mr. Coope, 12,328; and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, 8876. The two Conservatives were therefore re-elected. On the motion of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, as they were not present, a vote of thanks was given to the Sheriff and Under-Sheriff of Middlesex.

We present several Sketches of the Middlesex election on Saturday last, at the Brentford polling-place, "five minutes before" and "five minutes after" its precise moment of shutting up. Our Illustration of the scene at reading the result of the polling, in one of the metropolitan elections, may be regarded as generally characteristic of the manner in which the decision is made known to the candidates themselves, and to their most intimate political associates, who are admitted to the presence of the returning officer for this purpose.

The South-West Division of Lancashire, which rejected Mr. Gladstone in 1868, has been the scene of a very severe contest upon this occasion. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Home Secretary, with Colonel Ireland Blackburne, the Conservatives, were opposed by two Liberals—namely, Mr. William Rathbone, who had relinquished his unopposed seat for Liverpool to Lord Ramsay, and the Hon. H. Molyneux, brother of the Earl of Sefton. This county election was partly fought out in the town of Liverpool and its suburbs, where many of the constituency were to be found, and one of the Conservative party meetings, at Hengler's Circus, in that town, is the subject of our Illustration. The polling, which took place on Tuesday last, resulted in favour of the Conservatives; the number of votes being, for Mr. Cross, 11,420; Colonel Blackburne, 10,705; against 9666 for Mr. Rathbone, and 9117 for Mr. Molyneux. In several other counties of the Midlands and North of England, Liberal candidates were returned.

The contest in Midlothian, otherwise named the County of Edinburgh, between the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the Earl of Dalkeith, son and heir to the Duke of Buccleuch, had long been looked forward to with the greatest interest. Mr. Gladstone's frequent speeches at different places round Edinburgh, which were noticed by us at the time, contributed powerfully to damage the Beaconsfield Ministry in popular opinion. He has been staying, with Mrs. Gladstone, as the guest of Lord Rosebery, at Dalmeny House, which is about seven miles west from Edinburgh, on the shore of the Firth of Forth. After the labour of attending, and speaking with his characteristic earnestness, at so many large meetings, he was probably glad to rest a few hours, on Saturday and Sunday last, previously to the critical ordeal of Monday, the polling-day. His attitude of meditative repose, while standing alone, as we see him, inhaling the fresh and cool breeze in Dalmeny Park, affords the subject of our Artist's Sketch, "The Calm before the Storm." On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, the polling was commenced at two stations in Edinburgh, and at Dalkeith, Roslin, Gorebridge, West Calder, Ratho, and other neighbouring towns and villages. The total number of electors in Midlothian is only 3260, and there were no great crowds of people anywhere; but everybody, as well in the country as in town, was intensely anxious, and incessant efforts were made to bring up voters for one side and the other. After the closing of the poll, at five o'clock, the ballot-boxes were conveyed to the Sheriff's Court-house, on George IV. Bridge, at Edinburgh, where the votes were speedily counted. At half-past seven the result was announced to be, 1579 votes for Mr. Gladstone, 1368 for Lord Dalkeith. This gratifying intelligence was instantly carried to Mr. Gladstone, who was in Edinburgh, at Lord Rosebery's house in George-street. A large assemblage of the right hon. gentleman's friends and admirers presently gathered under the balcony, as shown in our front-page Engraving. He came forth, with Mrs. Gladstone and his daughter, to acknowledge their enthusiastic congratulations. Mrs. Gladstone held a candle, as she stood beside her husband, and its light was on his face. In a few heartfelt words of earnest thankfulness and renewed determination, Mr. Gladstone expressed his desire that the Liberal party should now "turn their victory to good account, and use their strength for the common benefit of their country." He exclaimed, "God prosper England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all who dwell in them, be they Liberals or be they Tories!" For his opponents, he wished them to benefit by reflection; and that we should all, with one heart and mind, devote ourselves to maintain the interests, the honour, and high character of a great and glorious Empire." The right hon. gentleman has issued an address to the Midlothian electors, in which he tells them that the battle is fought and won, and goes on to say that he will now gladly desist from further dwelling upon his indictment against the Beaconsfield Administration. "To arrest mischief," he says, "has been my only object. We can well dispense with exultation in the hour of victory. Personally long engaged in the hottest of the conflict, I rejoice not only in the prospect of good to be accomplished by the accession of the Liberal leaders to power, but in the cessation of a controversy always on the verge of bitterness." It is not Mr. Gladstone's intention to come immediately to London, but to pass some days at Hawarden, in Cheshire, where he arrived on Wednesday last.

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 18, 1879) of Mr. John Michael Williams, late of Caerhayes Castle, Burncoose and Pengreep, Cornwall, who died on Feb. 16 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Maria Williams, the widow, and John Cady, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,600,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £2000 and £6000 per annum during life or widowhood; he also leaves her for her personal use for the same period his residences, Caerhayes Castle, Burncoose and Pengreep, with the pictures, prints, plate, and books, but the furniture, household effects, horses and carriages he gives to her absolutely; on Mrs. Williams's death or second marriage such pictures, prints, plate, and books are to go to his second son, John Charles Williams, and he gives him as well all his minerals. To his eldest son, Michael Williams, he bequeaths £100,000, and he devises to his use for life the Gnaton Hall estate, Devon, and all his other freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates in the same county, and all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates in the town and parish of Calstock, Cornwall, and its vicinity, except any premises or lands used for his businesses, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail general; the remainder of his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property in Cornwall or elsewhere, except any premises or lands used for his businesses, and subject to the rights of residence given to his wife, he settles to the use of his said son, John Charles Williams, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail general. To each of his other sons (if any) he gives £100,000; to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bolitho, in addition to her settlement, £8000; to each of his other daughters, £25,000; to his executor, Mr. Cady, £500; and an annual sum is to be paid to his trustees during the continuance of the trusts; and there are some legacies to servants. His businesses are to be wound up and the properties sold, and the net proceeds of same, together with the residue of the personality, are to be held upon trust for his son, the said John Charles Williams, for life, and then for his issue, as he shall appoint.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1879) of Edward Joicey, Esq., late of Whinney House, Gateshead, and of Blenkinsopp Hall and

Newbiggen Hall, Northumberland, was proved on the 24th ult. by his brother, Colonel John Joicey, and his nephew, James Joicey, Esq., the executors, the personality being sworn under £600,000. After confirming a settlement of £90,000 made by himself and his brother, and a post-nuptial settlement of £50,000 in favour of his wife and children, the testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £2000, all his furniture, wearing apparel, housekeeping stores, &c., and an annuity of £5000 during her widowhood, and also devises to her his mansion houses of Whinney House and Blenkinsopp Hall, with the grounds thereto, and certain chattels therein as heirlooms; the testator gives annuities of £300 and £200 to his two sisters, and the following legacies—namely, £5000 to his nephew, James Joicey; £500 to Dr. Lightfoot; £2000 to the Natural History Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and such sum, not exceeding £1000, as shall be necessary to pay off the balance of the cost of restoring Greenhead church and chancel windows. The testator devises all his real estate (subject to his wife's life interest in the mansion houses above mentioned) to his son Edward and his issue, and bequeaths the residue of his personal estate to his trustees upon trust to invest one fourth part thereof in real property to go along with the settled estates, and to hold the remaining three fourth parts thereof in trust for his three children, Edward, Ellen, and Mary Kate, in equal shares.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1880) of the Rev. George Barber Paley, late of Freckenham, Suffolk, who died on Feb. 10 last, at No. 90, Onslow-gardens, was proved on the 19th ult. by John Paley and William Victor Paley, the sons, the Hon. Richard Strutt, and the Hon. Robert Marsham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator bequeaths to the Cottage Hospital, Mildenhall, £50; to the Bishop of London's Fund, £100; and he makes provision for his daughters, Miss Rosa Emmaline Paley, Mrs. Beatrice Ann Hoare, and the Hon. Mrs. Clara Catherine Marsham; to his son, William Victor Paley, in addition to other bequests, he gives two sums of £35,000 and £28,000, and his estates at Freckenham, Suffolk, and Ileham, Cambridgeshire. The residue of his property he leaves to his son John.

The will (dated Aug. 2, 1878) of the Right Hon. Emma Dowager Viscountess Middleton, late of No. 65, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, who died on Dec. 29 last at Longhills, Lincolnshire, was proved on the 9th ult. by the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Broderick Bernard, Bishop of Tuam, and John William Scott, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testatrix bequeaths £200 each to the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and some other legacies. The residue of her real and personal estate is to be held upon trust as to one half for her daughter Mary Emma, Countess of Enniskillen, and as to the other half for her daughter the Hon. Mrs. Albinia Frances Leslie Melville.

The will (dated April 4, 1878) of the Right Hon. Sir William Erle, P.C., formerly Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, late of Bramshott Grange, Liphook, Southampton, who died on Jan. 28 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Dame Amelia Erle, the widow, and Twynihoe William Erle, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester; £300 each to the Chichester Infirmary, the London Fever Hospital, Liverpool-road, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Clergy Orphan Corporation; to his wife, £20,000, certain furniture, effects, horses and carriages, and Bramshott Grange and Goodfellow's Farm, Oxfordshire, for life; at her death Bramshott Grange is to go to his said nephew, and Goodfellow's Farm to his niece, Jessie Richards; there are some pecuniary legacies to his nephew and to five of his nieces, and also to godchildren and servants. The residue of the personality is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, after payment of some further legacies to nieces, for his nephew, to whom he also gives the residue of his real estate.

The will (dated April 13, 1877) with a codicil (dated Jan. 12, 1880) of Mr. Frederic James Henry Temple, formerly of No. 3, Dean-street, afterwards of No. 15, Chapel-street, Park-lane, but late of Ellerslie, Chichester, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Thomas Ramshay Smythe Temple, the son, John George Bonner, and Edmund Lumley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Agnes Temple, furniture, plate, and pictures, as she may select, to the value of £200, a pecuniary legacy of £1000, and an annuity of £800 for life, subject to reduction in the event of her marrying again; to his granddaughter, Susan Temple, £4000; and a few other legacies. All his real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, he gives to his said son.

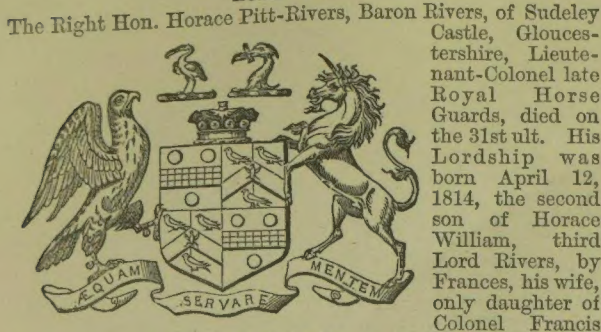
The will (dated Nov. 23, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Paul, formerly of Ormond House, Cricklewood, but late of No. 1, Upton-villas, Kilburn, who died on Feb. 3 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Henry Ensor and Henry Edward Cooke, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £3000 to the Rector and churchwardens of the parish of Alverstoke, Hants, upon trust to apply the annual income, in the first place, in keeping up the graves and monuments of himself, his two nephews, and of his father and mother, and in the next place to lay out the rest of the income in the purchase of coals, to be distributed at Christmas among poor persons resident in the same parish in quantities of not less than a quarter of a ton; and many other legacies, including annuities of £200 each to his brothers and sisters who shall survive him. The residue of his property he gives to nephews and nieces and the daughter of a deceased nephew.

The will (dated Dec. 29, 1879) with a codicil (dated Feb. 17, 1880) of General Philip Spencer Stanhope, Colonel of the 13th Regiment, late of No. 70, Harley-street, who died on Feb. 21 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Walter Thomas William Spencer Stanhope, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths £100 each, free of duty, to the Princess Helena College, the United Service Institution, and the Marylebone Dispensary; and numerous legacies to sisters, nephews, nieces, and other relatives; memorial bequests to friends; and legacies to servants, whom he thanks for their attention to him. The residue of his property he gives to certain of his great-nephews and nieces.

The will (dated March 4, 1874) of the Right Hon. Georgina Emma Charlotte, Dowager Countess of Longford, late of No. 24, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Feb. 12 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Right Hon. William Lygon, Earl of Longford, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the Protestant Orphan Society of the county of Westmeath and to the Protestant Orphan Society of the county of Longford; and numerous and considerable legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to sons, daughters, and other members of her family; also to godchildren, friends, and servants. The residue of her property she leaves to her son the Earl of Longford.



OBITUARY.  
LORD RIVERS.



The Right Hon. Horace Pitt-Rivers, Baron Rivers, of Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, Lieutenant-Colonel late Royal Horse Guards, died on the 31st ult. His Lordship was born April 12, 1814, the second son of Horace William, third Lord Rivers, by Frances, his wife, only daughter of Colonel Francis Hale Rigby, of Mistley Hall, Essex, and was brother of George, fourth Lord Rivers, whose son, Henry Peter, the fifth Lord, he succeeded March 15, 1867. The nobleman whose death we record was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and served in the Royal Horse Guards, from which he retired in 1854. He married, first, April 10, 1845, Miss Eleanor Suter, who died in 1872; and secondly, June 26, 1873, Emmeline, daughter of Captain John Pownoll Bastard, but had no issue; the title is consequently extinct.

GENERAL STAUNTON.

General George Staunton, C.B., died on the 4th inst., at the Hall, Bampton Bryan. He had served in the 10th and 31st Regiments—with the former in the Sutlej campaign of 1846, including the battle of Sobraon, for which he had received the medal. He commanded the 31st Regiment in the Crimea from May 22, 1855, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol and the attacks on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8. He commanded the 2nd Brigade 4th Division as a Brigadier-General from Nov. 13. For his services during the war he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the fourth class of the Medjidie, and the medal and clasp for Sebastopol. For some years he was in receipt of a reward for distinguished or meritorious service, till his appointment as Colonel of the 92nd Regiment, in 1871. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1873, and became General in 1877.

MR. CLIFTON, OF ASHTON PARK.

Thomas Henry Clifton, Esq., of Ashton Park, Preston, M.P. for North Lancashire in the Parliament just dissolved, died at Lytham, in that county, on the 31st ult. He was born March 3, 1845, the only son of Colonel John Talbot Clifton, of Clifton and Lytham Hall, by the Lady Eleanor Cecily Lowther, sister of Henry, third Earl of Lonsdale. Mr. Clifton sat in the Conservative interest, and was engaged in canvassing for re-election at the time of his death. He was formerly in the 1st Life Guards and the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia. He married, Feb. 7, 1867, Madeline Diana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., and leaves four sons and three daughters. The Cliftons of Clifton and Lytham are one of the oldest and best-acred families in Lancashire.

MR. PLOWDEN, OF EWHURST PARK.

William Henry Chichele Plowden, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Ewhurst Park, Hants, died there on the 29th ult., in his ninety-third year. He was the son of Richard Chichele Plowden, Esq., a Director of the East India Company, and belonged to the old Shropshire family of Plowden of Plowden. He received his education at Westminster, and in 1805 entered the civil service of the East India Company, with which he was associated till its dissolution. In 1833 he was appointed, with Lord Napier, Superintendent of British Trade in China. He sat in Parliament for Newport, Isle of Wight, from 1847 to 1852.

MR. N. P. LEADER.

Nicholas Philpot Leader, Esq., of Dromagh Castle, in the county of Cork, J.P., died on the 31st ult., in his seventy-second year. He was the eldest son of the late Nicholas Philpot Leader, Esq., M.P. for Kilkenny, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and coheir of Andrew Nash, Esq., of Nashville, in the county of Cork. He was a magistrate for that county, and represented it in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, from 1861 to 1868.

MR. GEORGE DUNDAS.

George Dundas, Esq., C.M.G. the younger, of Dundas, Lieutenant-Governor of the Windward Isles, who died on the 18th ult., at St. Vincent, West Indies, was eldest son of James Dundas of Dundas, County Linlithgow, by the Hon. Mary Tufton Duncan, his wife, daughter of Admiral Viscount Duncan, and was born Nov. 12, 1819. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Linlithgowshire, and represented that county in Parliament from 1847 to 1859. In the latter year he was appointed Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and was thence subsequently promoted to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Windward Isles. He married, April, 1859, Mary, only daughter of the Rev. W. Atkinson Clark, of Belford Hall, Northumberland. He was chief of the great Scottish house of Dundas, so remarkable for having produced a series of men eminently distinguished for their public services in the highest offices in Scotland.

We have also to record the deaths of—

John Deakin Heaton, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P., on the 29th ult., at Claremont, Leeds, aged sixty-two.

James Hawkins, Esq., LL.D., of St. Fenton's, Sutton, Howth, on the 25th ult., at 20, Middle Gardiner-street, aged eighty-four.

Thomas Bodington, Esq., J.P., late of Harborne Park, Staffordshire, on the 26th ult., at Longfleet, Poole, Dorset, aged sixty-three.

Mr. Charles Winchester, the oldest lawyer in Scotland. He was born at Echt, in Aberdeenshire, in February, 1781, and died on March 27, 1880, having thus just entered his hundredth year. He was admitted to the Bar of Aberdeen as an Advocate on March 11, 1807.

Lady Camoys, at Stonor, Henley-on-Thames, on the 5th inst., in her seventy-ninth year. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late Mr. Peregrine Towneley, of Towneley Hall, Lancashire, and married Mr. Thomas Stonor, now Lord Camoys, in 1821.

James Henry Loftus Tottenham, Esq., of Blanchville, in the county of Kilkenny, on the 29th ult., at Kew, aged forty-three. He was eldest son of Charles Tottenham, Esq., of MacMurrrough, in the county of Wexford, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir James Kearney, K.C.H., of Blanchville.

The Act on stamp duties on probate and letters of administration has come into operation. There are several provisions on the subject, and by one provision relief is to be granted from legacy duty when the whole personal estate is under £100 on any person dying after the passing of the Act.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J S P (Cireff).—The book mentioned carried the theory of the openings down to the date of its publication, but that is now twelve years ago.

H M (Porsgrund, Norway).—The puzzle is an old one, and first appeared in a New York monthly. The following are the words, each syllable of which represents a move of the Knight in the tour of the chessboard:—  
The man that hath no love of chess  
Is truth to say, a sorry wight,  
Disloyal to his King and Queen,  
A faithless and ungallant Knight,  
He hateth our good mother church  
And sneereth at the Bishop's lawn;  
May he but force him soon to place  
His castles and castles in pawn.

C F J (Cardiff).—Thanks; they shall be examined carefully.

J P T (Dalsdon).—We are obliged for the information about the tourney. What has become of the C. P. C.?

P S S (Chelsea).—We do not know the address of the Hackney Chess Club. Mr. Bland's forthcoming directory will supply all such information.

W B R (U.S.A.) and J W (U.S.A.).—Correct solutions of No. 1830.

WIDMORE (Oxford).—We will give you an opinion next week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1832 received from Bryanston Chess Club, Hereford, Jack Horner, F A Bright, P S Shenale, Babbacombe, Pierce Jones, G G Baxter, H Hampton, and Th Wohlfahrt.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1833 received from W G G J (Boulogne), Hereford, W S Leest, P S Shenale, E J Johnson, S Fagans, Pierce Jones, J Bumstead, G O Baxter, H Hampton, Dabbahil, and L G Dalton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1834 received from H B, East Marden, Julia Short, Shadforth, Z Ingold, F W (Horne Hill), E R M, E P Vulliamy, Hereford, W G G J, Wanstead, G A Ballingall, Lulu, W A Plumber, W S Leest, P le Page, William Scott, Colville, H Stebbing, F A Bright, A R, P S Shenale, L Noren (Sweden), E J Johnson, Babbacombe, Lower Deck, W P Welch, W P (Gartside), L Sharswood, James Dobson, Nerina, Smutch, John Walford, G B Dalton, M O Halloran, E Sang Junior, Elsie, E Smitheman, Kentish Man, Pierce Jones, T Tomblinson, C S Cox, Th Willink, An Old Hand, E Elsbury, Vignoles, Th Wohlfahrt (Munich), Helen Lee, C Darragh, G C Baxter, S Farrant, H Hampton, R Chandler, N Cator, Cholwell, T Greenbank, Ben Nevis, Kitten, R H Brooks, J Lindley, R Ingersoll, Wigglespoll, N Warner, D W Kell, B Blacklock, H Brewster, L G Batson, R Gray, W Gibbons, G L Mayne, S Fagans, W M Curtis, J W W Tobias, W E E, Dr F St, W H Miles, J S P, H Catton, T G (York), Pops, Black Watch, Cant, J R Dow, Norman Rumbelow, Edward Ridpath, and Jupiter Junior.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1833.

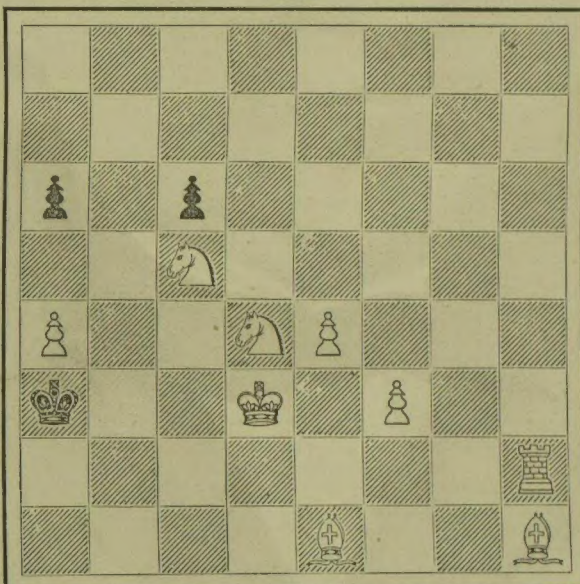
WHITE.  
1. Q to B 2nd  
2. Q to B 8th  
3. Q or B mates accordingly

BLACK.  
P to KB 4th  
Any move

\* If Black play 1. P takes P, White continues with 2. Q to B 6th; if 1. B moves, then 2. Kt from Q 2nd to Q B 4th (ch); if 1. P takes Q, then 2. Kt to K B 3rd (ch); if 1. K takes Kt, then 2. B to Kt 8th (ch), mating on the third move in every case.

PROBLEM No. 1836.

By W. GRIMSHAW.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played at the Artists' Club, Moscow, between Mr. AYLMER MAUDE and M. SOLOFTZOFF. The notes are by Mr. Maude.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (M. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. R to K sq	B to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 5th
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	18. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	19. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. B takes Kt	R takes B
6. Castles	K to K 2nd	21. R to K 5th	P takes P
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	22. R takes R	P takes P
8. Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 4th		
9. Kt to K B 5th	Castles		
If he had captured the Bishop, then follows:—			
10. Kt takes Kt P (ch)	K to B sq	23. R to K sq	B takes R
11. B to R 6th	Kt to Kt sq	24. R takes B	R to Q sq
12. Kt to K 6th	Q P takes Kt	25. B to B 7th	R to Q B sq
13. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	B to Kt 4th	26. B to K 5th	P to B 5th
14. B takes B	Kt takes K P	27. B to B 3rd	P to Kt 4th
15. Q to Kt 3rd, and wins.		28. R to K 5th	B to K 3rd
10. Q to Kt 4th	Kt to K 3rd	29. R to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
11. Kt takes Kt P		30. B to Kt 4th (ch)	
11. Q to Kt 3rd is more attacking.			
11. Kt takes K P			
The correct answer. If—			
12. B to R 6th	Kt takes Kt		
13. B takes B	B to Kt 4th		
14. B takes Q	Kt takes P		
15. B takes P, and White has won a Pawn.			
12. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Q		
13. Kt takes Q	R takes Kt		
14. B to B 4th	P to Q B 4th		
15. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th		

BRITISH CHESS PROBLEM ASSOCIATION.

The judges in the current tourney of this association have made a supplementary award, stating that, in consequence of the discovery of a fatal flaw in the main variation of No. 2, "Sobraon," and the disqualification of the set "Wansbeck," so far as the set prizes are concerned, the final award now stands thus:—

First Prize.—"Eran Sauce," by J. H. Finlanson.  
Second Prize.—"Intelligitur," &c., by James Pierce.  
Third Prize.—"Fronti nulla fides," by A. Townsend.  
The president's prize for the best problem is awarded to No. 3 of "Sobraon," by C. Callander; prizes for the best four-move problem to the same author; for the best three-move problem to "Wansbeck," by J. Crake; and for the best two-move problem to No. 1 of "Wait," by J. Paul Taylor. The consolation prize, provided by Mr. Watkinson, of Huddersfield, has been awarded to No. 3 of "Ben ti voglio," by Mr. W. Coates.

We learn from our Paris contemporary, *La Revue*, that Herr Zukertort has accepted the challenge addressed to him by M. Rosenthal conditionally upon the match being commenced during the current month. M. Rosenthal stipulated that the match should not be played during the heat of summer, so his adversary presents to him the choice of inclement spring. M. Rosenthal, however, prefers autumn, and so the affair stands at present.

The strike in the Birmingham chain trade, which lasted for about six weeks, has terminated, the men having resumed work on the old terms.

By the new Customs and Revenue Act a provision in the Industrial and Provident Societies Act is altered. It is now enacted that a society registered under that Act shall be chargeable to the duties of income tax under Schedule C and Schedule D in case the society sells to persons who are not members thereof, and the transfer of the shares is limited either by its rules or practice.

THE OLD FOREST LAWS OF ENGLAND.

Shakspeare and Somerville, Scott, Bloomfield, and Brydges vied with each other in their descriptions of the chase, of which the present month will see the last this season; and its more modern ardour has been well depicted by Ouida, Trollope, and the late Whyte-Melville. In the clause which relates to it in the old Forest Laws of England hunting is defined as "a recreation, a pleasure;" and this definition holds good at the present day, and doubly so, as it is a pleasure that is not now to be enjoyed but by a favoured few only. Nothing, in fact, could better mark the perfect freedom of the times we live in than the absence of restriction in the hunting-field, which is free to all comers throughout the season; for whether an empress be present there—as we have seen in Ireland—or a prince is with us in our English shires, the sport makes all there equal, for there is no law known now but that one, "Ware wheat!" Time was when few but nobles could join in that sport; but now, from lord to merchant prince, from squire to tenant, each one is welcomed; yet the very ancestors of those merchant princes—who have their town and country house, yacht, moor, and stud—were in those days liable to be fined, whipped, or imprisoned, with hard labour, too, if they "presumed" to enter the hunting-field! The hunting men of our day, however, are quite agreed on this, that "the straightest goer is the best man out."

But severe as were those old forest laws, they were not so stringent as were those preceding them. The first were framed by Canute, in 1016, but the privileges then granted were denied to the barons by William the Conqueror, whose son Rufus punished even with the loss of sight nobles caught hunting in the Royal forests, as did the first Henry and the first Richard, too. In the reign of King John, however, the barons were so exasperated by the treatment they received that they took up arms against him and wrested from him, with "Magna Charta," or the Great Charter, that other Charter "of the Liberties and Customs of the Forest," called "Charta Foresta," which was confirmed in 1225 by Henry III.; and a curse was denounced by Archbishop Boniface in Westminster Hall against all those who should break it; and even children "of the age of twelve years" had to agree to it on oath, in a rhyme of the time, which, embracing the law, thus ended:—"All these things you shall see done, So help you God at His Holy Doom."

The barons' grievances were thus lessened by the charter granted; but, though its conditions continued to snub the tailors of the day, "an inferior tradesman—viz., clothier, or other dissolute person," who should "presume to hunt, hawk, fish, or fowl," they strained the law for the parsons, that by hunting they may be able to preach better sermons—for the word is "fitter"—"that, albeit spiritual persons are prohibited by the Canon Law to hunt, yet by the Common Law they may hunt for their recreation, in order to make them fitter to perform their office or duty." In those statutes not only were hares and rabbits strangely termed "wild beasts," but the fox—respected by sportsmen, and lovingly designated by them as "Charlie"—had no better name than "a beast of the chase;" and he had dirt thrown at him, too, by this further description—"a hurtful creature, a ravenous creature, and a noisome creature to the public!" He did, however, in those days get what we now deny him, for it was then "not lawful to dig the ground to unearth him." The laws concerning poachers included women: "Tis a general law, and extends to women as to men;" and those relating to the possession of guns, nets, dogs, and ferrets, were equally stringent; for a man duly qualified "to keep a greyhound, dog, ferret, or net, must, if a layman, have 40s. a year, or, if a priest, £10 a year; unless he be worth £200 in goods, or be the son of a baron, knight, or esquire."

As though these laws were not severe enough, our own George I., being unable to cope with the poachers called "The Waltham Blacks," intensified them, and included in the penalty of death—"and suffer death as a felon, without the benefit of clergy"—the illegal capture of fish from fish-ponds. Happily, those days are over; for the present laws, which repealed old statutes, came into force in 1831 for all things concerning game, and in 1862 for what further related to poachers, which later law, however, has now been modified by a recent Act.

We read occasionally, in the pages of the *Field*, of some person of distinction, who is a stranger to the country, being "piloted" by So-and-So; and a similar office used to be performed for the King by his "Riding Forester," whose duty was "to lead the King in his Hunting." This passion for hunting by Royal personages extended to James I., who to his counsellors—"who had often to ride six hours with him to get five minutes conversation"—thus excused himself:—"My health is necessary for the State; the chase is necessary for my health; ergo, it is doing the public a service if I hunt;" and when his brother-in-law, Christian, King of Denmark, spoke slightly of hunting, when he visited this country in 1606, King James replied that he knew not what sport the old Danish gods might partake of in their Scandinavian heaven, "but flesh and blood could show no better sport than he had done."

In those days herds of deer roamed wild where now are houses; for we read of the King going overnight to Lord Arundel's at Highgate "that he may be nearer and readier to hunt the stag on the morrow in St. John's Wood;" and his son, Charles I., "one Monday morning unharboured a buck from a great dingle at Newington." In these later days Royalty has been satisfied with but one pack of hounds; but Charles kept seven, at seven hunting lodges, "besides hounds for the chase in St. John's Wood, and the great woods round Newington;" while for James I. there were different packs for stag, red deer, roebuck, fox, wolf, hare, and otter, besides ban, bear, and bull dogs, and teams of spaniels for hawking purposes, and he also seized, as he pleased, the best dogs of his subjects.

The pursuit of hunting has long been known as a sure producer of nerve, and manliness, and great goodfellowship; and it was chiefly on this account that the Duke of Wellington had, during the Peninsular war, a fine pack with him, in order that his officers might be able to hunt on those days when there was no fighting. That this sport of hunting, which has so long been popular, continues to be regarded with increasing favour, will be at once self-evident from this one fact—that there are, at the present time, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and exclusive of otter and other hounds, nearly 350 packs, whose "fixtures" are advertised, week by week, and whose cost is, on an average, £1500 a year each. Thus, in England, we have 12 of staghounds, 140 of foxhounds, 99 of harriers, and 20 of beagles. In Ireland, 4 of stag, 19 of fox, and 43 of harriers; while in Scotland there are 9 packs of foxhounds only; which brings the total to 346. Now, apart from the benefit derived as hunting centres by such towns as Leamington, Cheltenham, and Melton Mowbray, the amount of money circulated throughout the country, by those who hunt, on horses, saddlery, "keep," and belongings, personal expense and outfit, must be immense; and it will therefore be a bad day for many, should the love of hunting—that most manly of all sports—die out, or lessen, as some predict.





M. ERNEST RENAN, MEMBER OF THE FRENCH INSTITUTE (HIBBERT LECTURER).

The first of a course of lectures, being the annual lectures of the Hibbert foundation, upon the Comparative History of Religions, was delivered on Tuesday at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, by M. Renan, a well-known French author, and a Member of the Institute of France. We present the portrait of this learned Frenchman. Joseph Ernest Renan was born at Tréguier, in the Côtes-du-Nord, Brittany, Feb. 27, 1823. He was educated for the priesthood, in the seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris. Having early shown a great talent for philological and philosophical studies, he chose to renounce the ecclesiastical profession and devote himself to literature and University teaching. He was already an accomplished scholar of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac languages. For some time he maintained himself by giving private lessons. In 1848 he won the first place in a general competition for the honours of proficiency in the mental and moral sciences; and at the same time gained the Volney prize for an essay upon the history and comparative structure of the Semitic languages, which has since been published. Two years later, M. Renan was crowned at the Institute of France, for an historical dissertation on the Greek language of the Middle Ages. He was appointed, in 1849, by the Academy of Inscriptions and of Belles Lettres, to go to Italy upon a mission to investigate certain literary antiquities. He returned from Italy with much information he had found out concerning the ancient Arabian physician and natural philosopher, Averroes. A book treating of this subject was published by M. Renan in 1853. Meanwhile, in April, 1851, M. Renan was appointed to the charge of the

Collection of Manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale. He married a daughter of the painter, Ary Scheffer. In 1856, he was elected to succeed Augustin Thierry as a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, in the French Institute. Towards the end of 1860, when the French troops were sent to occupy the Lebanon districts of Syria, in consequence of the massacres and conflicts between the Druses and the Maronites, Ernest Renan received from the Government of Napoleon III. a commission to visit that country, and to report on the native races and their religions. He remained some months in Syria and Palestine, and soon after his return published his celebrated "Life of Jesus." This is a sort of biographical romance, founded upon the incidents of the New Testament narrative, rejecting or explaining away the miracles and all supernatural events. It was eagerly read and admired for its picturesque and pathetic style; and became the subject of innumerable reviews and controversial replies, though it scarcely demanded to be met with controversy, as it presented neither fresh arguments nor any new evidence concerning the facts of the Gospel narrative. It was simply an imaginative adaptation of materials chiefly derived from that source; it had some merit as a work of literary invention, but was of little service to either historical or theological truth. The author, however, became at once famous all over the world; and in France, where violent party spirit then raged between the "Clericals" and the Freethinkers, he was regarded as the champion of intellectual liberty. The political conflict of the time lent an indirect force

to this dispute. In February, 1862, when Renan opened his course of instruction as Professor of Hebrew, to which he had been appointed the year before, the University students greeted him with such a demonstration as to occasion some temporary scandal. The French Catholic Bishops and clergy raised an indignant protest; and the Emperor's Government, or M. Duruy, the Minister of Instruction, endeavoured quietly to remove M. Renan from his professorship, offering him a more remunerative post at the Bibliothèque Imperiale. This he declined, and the official struggle continued till 1864, by which time he had grown of too much importance to be lightly set aside. His works published from 1859 to 1868 were a translation of the Book of Job; some reports of his archaeological researches in Phœnicia, and of the Hebrew inscriptions in the ancient synagogues of Galilee; a series of essays, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other journals, on the comparative history of different religions, with some ethical discussions and articles of literary criticism. But he has further produced, as a sequel to his "Life of Jesus," several volumes entitled "The Apostles," "St. Paul," and so on, by which he intends to lay the foundations of a history of the commencement of the Christian Church. These dissertations, being less attractive in form and style than the narrative "Vie de Jesus," have not obtained the same degree of popularity. The four lectures he is now giving in London are "On the influence of the institutions, thoughts, and culture of Rome upon Christianity and the development of the Catholic Church." They are read by him in the French language.